**SUNBEAM**
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**SUNBEAM**
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 141 BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 16 1924. TWO ANNAS

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st June. | NALDERA .. | | 15,996 |
| 28th ,, | DELTA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 5th July | MACEDONIA | | 11,089 |
| 12th ,, | CHINA .. | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 19th ,, | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 26th ,, | CALEDONIA | MOOLTANx | 20,700 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 9th ,, | NARKUNDA.. | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 16th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 23rd ,, | NALDERA .. | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 30th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 20th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 27th ,, | MACEDONIA | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I HIND * | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 1st Nov | DELTA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA.. | | 16,227 |
| 15th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,184 |
| 22nd ,, | NELDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec. | KAISAR-I HIND | | 11,430 |
| 13th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA x.. | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 27th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA*.. | 10,902 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 16th June. | DURENDA* | 7,241 |
| 11th July | MERKARA .. | 8,255 |
| 25th ,, | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 8th Aug. | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 22nd ,, | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th Sept. | MALDA .. | 8,965 |
| 26th ,, | MULBERA .. | 9,100 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA* | 7,241 |
| 31st ,, | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |
| 14th Nov. | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 28th ,, | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 12th Dec. | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 26th ,, | MATIANA .. | 8,965 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date About. | Steamer. | Connecting with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st June | MIRZAPORE *† | | 6,715 |
| 8th July | SICILIA | | 6,813 |
| 22nd ,, | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA | 6,684 |
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,696 |
| 26th Sept. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,813 |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MALOJA | 6,813 |
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA | 6,696 |
| 9th Dec. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,813 |

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 18th ,, .. | BARJORA .. | Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 20th June .. | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via K'chi. |
| 25th ,, .. | KARAGOLA.. | East & S. Africa. |

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hakodate Maru | S. Takahashi | 5303 | 13thJune | 22nd June |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Horikawa | 6083 | 16th ,, | 28th ,, |
| *Tamba Maru | N. Wadi | 5843 | 28th ,, | 12th July |
| Calcutta Maru | A. Ito | 5339 | 17thJuly | 31st ,, |
| *Awa Maru | T. Kurita | 6028 | 28th ,, | 11th Aug. |

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| Hongkong | 480 | 275 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 530 | 240 | 160 | 125 |
| Kobe | 613 | 580 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

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| | |
|---|---|
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| Ajmer | Larkana |
| Akola | Lucknow |
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| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Alleppey | Madura |
| Ambala | Mandalay |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency). | Mangalore |
| Amraoti | Masunpatam |
| Amritsar | Meerut |
| Bangalore | Monlmein |
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| Broach | Nagpore |
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| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Narayangunge |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Nasik |
| Calicut | Nagapatam |
| Cawnpore | Nellore |
| Chittagong | Nowshera |
| Cocanada | Ootacamund |
| Cochin | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) |
| Coimbator | Patna |
| Colombo | Peshawar |
| Conjeevereram (Out Station.) | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.) |
| Cuddalore | Poona |
| Cuddapah | Poona City |
| Cuttack | Quetta |
| Dacca | Rajahmundry |
| Dehradun | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Darjeeling | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Rangpur |
| Dalhousie | Rawalpindi |
| Dhulia | Saharanpur |
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| Feroseporo | Secunderabad |
| Fyzabad | Serajgunge |
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| Hathras | Srinagar |
| Hubli | Sukkur |
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| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tellicherry |
| Indore | Tinnevelly |
| Jaipur | Trichinopoly |
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| Jalpaiguri | Tuticorin |
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| Jubbulpore | Vellore |
| Jullundur | Viramgam |
| | Vizianagram |
| | Vizagaptam |
| | Yeotmel |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... | 27,40,835 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us "that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

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Apply
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*ACHES and PAIN.*

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

## ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Runees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—TUTOR to coach up in speaking and writing colloquial English, Mahrasi. Graduate preferred. Write box No. 311 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R10616 B

AN energetic experienced Under-Graduate is open to IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT. Good references. Apply to S. A. SANDILVI, Custom, Bhiwandi, District Thana. R10622 B

A RESPECTABLE MAN, aged 35 wants to go to Germany, if any one sends him for business purposes. Best references will be given. Address to Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R10605 B

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PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—For Sale—in good working order 2 Stitching Machines, English make. One cutting machine, 24 inches, English make. One demi Wharfdale printing machine with rolls and mould. For particulars write Box No. 310, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R10615 K

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

**Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.**

**The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.**

**All photographs must be sent to the**

**EDITOR,**

**"Sunday Chronicle."**

**Medows St., Fort, Bombay.**

## EDUCATIONAL.

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL. R10569 M

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialised Banking, (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort. R10613 M

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PHYSICAL CULTURE for May, also True Story and True Romances each Rs. 1/2. MADON HEALTH DEPOT, Hornby Row. R10603 L

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**NEW ARRIVALS.**

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OR 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

**JEWELLERS, LTD.**

Treasure House,

Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

**Malarial Fever**

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

**"Neocuro"**

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you

BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,

119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

BUY new RAINCOATS direct from Factory. Don't get sick by using old Coats. Superior Officer's Raincoats: "Featherweight" Rs. 30, Rs. 25. "Bengal" Rs. 16. Rubbercoats: "Popular" Rs. 10. "Universal" Rs. 12. Waterproof Holdall: Rs. 11/12, Rs. 15/4. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA. 19885 T

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Strroppers Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" strroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road. R16189 T

## PERSONAL.

BRAHMANAND SAHAY.

DEAR BELI—Do come home at once. Your separation is unbearable. Report whereabouts and money will be sent. You have come out successful in the examination. JAYA NARAYAN SAHAY, Patna.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLI TYEBALLI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale use trust possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 3650 sq. yds. or thereabouts being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 42 Pot. Nos. 5, 7 and 8 and registered under City Survey No. 130 (a portion whereof bearing Non-agricultural Survey No 175 and admeasuring 1595 sq. yds. or thereabouts has been appropriated to non-agricultural purposes upon the terms contained in an Agreement dated the 5th day of September, 1906, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Ardeshir Eduljee Commissariatwalla of the other part) together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Notified area Committee under House No. 32 all which premises are situated at Santa Cruz in Danda Division, Taluka Salsette, South Bombay Suburban district in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and are bounded, on the East by the property of Karsondas Hirjee Muljee, on the West partly by the property of Suleman Cassam and partly by a passage, on the North by the public road called Hasanabad Road leading from the Railway Station and meeting Gorebunder Road and on the South by a Government Tank and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of June 1924.

SHROFF & LAM.

Purchaser's Solicitors.

19894

## AUCTION SALES.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SURABJI COWASJI AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of the Banks concerned:—

19 Bales Double Foolscap Paper Cream Laid and Glazed; 20 Bales Printing Paper, 7 Parcels containing 281 Pocket Watches, Rolled Gold and Metal; 4 Cases Fly Catchers; 3 Casks Hollidge's Ink; 2 Parcels Service Buttons; 1 Case Bond Bending.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor Gulamali Akberali Khasamvala.

EX. S. S. FALKENFELS.

J 46 B 1/50. 50 Cases Galvanized Roofing Nails each 1 cwt.

By order of the concerned.

1 Case 600 gross American Pressing Buttons Black and White, Assorted sizes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1924.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

# Plots on very easy Terms at Mormugao for Residential and Industrial Buildings.

There are over 2,000 plots, each measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 square metres (each square yard=8361 square metre), available for residential quarters, granted on permanent lease on cash payment of 2 annas to Rs. 1/8 per square metre, according to their situation, in addition, to an annual payment of 4 pies per square metre as leasehold rent.

Within about 60 days from the date of application for a plot, the same is made over to the applicant or to the highest bidder, should there be more than one applicant for one and the same plot.

The plan of buildings is in all cases subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, such plan being required to be submitted within 60 days from the date the plot is made over to the lessee, and the period within which the building is to be completed is 2 years.

IMPORTATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS IS ALLOWED FREE OF CUSTOM DUTIES.

In addition to the above, there is an extensive area available and reserved only for INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS this area being known as "Free Zone."

Within this "Free Zone," in addition to plots, which are leased at a very low rate for building factories, bonded warehouses or for establishment of any kind of Industrial or Commercial concerns, in accordance with rules and regulations lately issued by the Local Government, special concessions and privileges are granted, such as:

(I) FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORIES OR INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

All machinery, building materials, tools, raw materials, etc., required for construction, maintenance and regular working of the Factories are permitted free of import duty, likewise export of the goods manufactured within the "Free Zone" is also free of duty.

(II) FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPOTS OF MANUFACTURED OR UNMANUFACTURED GOODS' BONDED WAREHOUSES, ETC., ETC.

All goods imported by the Concessionaire for the purpose of such depot are allowed to be exported to any Foreign Territory, after being improved and repacked, if necessary, without payment of either import or export duty.

(III) EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT TAXES.

In addition to the above privileges, all Factories, Commercial Establishments, buildings, etc., within the "Free Zone" are exempt of all Government taxes for a period of 20 years from May, 1923.

Applications for any of the above concessions have to be addressed to H.E the Governor-General of Goa and presented at the office of the Mormugao Improvement Trust at Vasco da Gama, (2 miles from Mormugao Harbour) giving therein full particulars of the area and plot, etc., required—Such applications are

DISPOSED OFF WITHIN AS LITTLE TIME AS POSSIBLE.

Full information can be obtained from the MORMUGAO IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Vasco da Gama.

### NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply sharp to the Undersigned. Applicants must state their age, caste, qualifications and experience of the Department. Preference will be given first to the applicants possessing L.R.C.P. Certificate.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.

Dewan's Office,
Radhanpur, 7th June, 1924. 19862

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the last Will and Testament annexed of GANPAT BAPUJI PATANKAR, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, in the employ of the Bombay Electric and Tramways Co., Ltd., residing at Durga Devi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

Bai JAINABAI, daughter of Krushnaji Savant, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Durga Devi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceeding if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 23rd day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of May, 1924.

Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C19902

### OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWA

WANTED—For Rly. Signal Workshops an experienced MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN. Experience in Signal work not essential, but candidate must have served his full time in large Workshops and possess a thorough knowledge of modern Machine Shop practice. Age not to exceed 45 years. Salary Rs. 400—25—450. Apply giving full particulars of service, last pay drawn and enclosing copies of certificates to the.

SIGNAL ENGINEER,
O. & R. Railway,
ALAMBAGH, Lucknow U. P.
C19886

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PURSHOTAM-DAS HIRJI alias PURSHOTAM HIRJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, widower, who at the time of his death was residing at Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

BAI KASTURBAI, widow of Dwarkadas Rawji of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation, the sole executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19919

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

S. S. "INDIA" (Ex. Vorwaerts), "PANJIM" (Ex. Numantia) "DAMAO" (Ex Brisbane.)

CONSIGNEES of the above steamers, seized at Mormugao, by order of the Government of Portugal on 1916, are hereby notified that after 30th June, proximo no more Release Orders shall be paid by the Commission Controlling the Affairs of ex-German and Austrian Steamers.

All the consignees in possession of such Release Orders, must present them for payment till the above date, to the Undersigned.

Letters regarding this matter may be sent to the Undersigned C/o Consulate-General for Portugal, Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 9th April, 1924.
Bombay.

(Sd.) HENRIQUE A. G. CARDOSO.
President of the Commission Controlling the Affairs ex-German and Austrian Steamers.
C19431.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4094 of 1923.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, and another. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable and moveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, mill buildings, engines and boiler houses, bungalows, offices, chawls, godowns, warehouses, and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhiwani in the District of Hissar and Registration Sub-district of Bhiwani, admeasuring about seventy Bigas and seven biswas bearing Old Land Khatwani Nos. 322, 323, 325, 339, 340, 341, 344, 346, 350, 355, 367, and New land Khatwani Nos. 337, 336, 338, 364, 365, 370 and 388 and Khasra Nos. 445/2, 445/1, 447/1, 447/2, 850/2, 851/1, 849, 848, 844, 846/1, 846/2, 842, and 843 respectively containing by admeasurement the following areas that is to say Bigas 1, 2-4, 0-9, 0-9, 1-3, 10-10, 4-5, 4-3, 4-4, 20-2, 0-8, 15-18 and 4-11 and bounded as follows, that is on or towards the East by the Railway line of Rajputana Malwa Railway on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the North and West by fields.

SCHEDULE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Engine and Boiler of John Musgrave & Sons make of 1911—Engine 500 I.H.P. | |
| Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7'6" with one superheater and Economiser | 2 |
| Spinning and Preparatory Machinery of Platt Bros make 1912. | |
| Hopper, Bale braker and Exhaust Opener complete. | 1 |
| Inter Sctucher. | 2 |
| Finisher. | 2 |
| Crighton Opener. | 1 |
| Roving Waster Opener. | 1 |
| Hard Waste Opener. | 1 |
| Carding Engine 40" Card Clothing damaged and Tops Cylinder and Doffer Fillets Rusted) | 40 |
| Drawing-in Frames 3 heads (one machine incomplete) | 5 |
| Slubbing Frames (one machine incomplete) | 3 |
| Intermediate Frames. | 5 |
| Roving Frames of 160 spindles. | 12 |
| Roving Frames (2nd hand Asaley's make incomplete) | 3 |
| Ring Frames of 368 spindles. | 2 |
| Ring Frames of 300 spindles (Asaley's make 2nd hand incomplete) | 5 |
| Mules 912 spindles. | 3 |
| Mules 624 spindles. | 1 |
| Ring Frame Doubling 324 spindles. | 2 |
| Reels. | 17 |
| Reels (secondhand). | 31 |
| Bundling Press. | 2 |
| Weaving and Preparatory Machinery of Henry Livesey's make 1912. | |
| SIZING DEPARTMENT. | |
| Winding Machine. | 5 |
| Warping Machine. | 6 |
| Sizing Machine. | 2 |
| Tallow pan. | 1 |
| Sizing Tanks (Wooden). | 2 |
| Tubular Banding Machine. | 1 |
| Drawing-in-Frames. | 8 |
| Looms. | 275 |
| Looms (Twill motion and Drop box). | 12 |
| Calender. | 1 |
| Damping Machine. | 1 |
| Folding Machine. | 2 |
| Stamping Machine. | 1 |
| Hydraulic Baling Press with Pump. | 1 |
| MECHANIC SHOP. | |
| Lathe. | 2 |
| Shaping Machine. | 1 |
| Screwing Machine. | 1 |
| Drilling Machine. | 2 |
| Saw Machine with Bench complete. | 1 |
| Punching and Shearing Machine. | 1 |
| Grinding stone. | 1 |
| Blower Fan. | 1 |
| Humidifiers. | 85 |
| Fire service installation in the Mill. | 1 |
| Fire service Pump. | 1 |
| Sprinkler installation in the Mill (slightly damaged) | |
| Sprinkler Pump. | 1 |
| Electric installation in the Mill (slightly damaged) | |
| Dynamo. | 1 |
| Humidifier Pump. | 1 |
| Cutter Machine. | 1 |
| Flour Mill. | 1 |
| Cameron Donkey Pump. | 1 |
| Oil Mills. | 4 |
| Lime Grinding Mill. | 1 |
| Ginning Machine. | 1 |
| Willow Machine. | 1 |
| Thread Extractor. | 1 |
| Shafting and Pulleys. | |
| Steam pipe range. | |
| Stores accessories spare parts now in the Mill premises. | |
| Grinding and Testing Machines. | |

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C19694

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## AMUSEMENTS.


# WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

GLADYS WALTON

In a vivid Story of American youth

THE WILD PARTY

**To-day, Wild Pleasure. To-morrow—Reckoning!**

The gilded youth and the gay flappers cared nothing for the morrow, as they revelled only in the pleasures of the hour!

**"THE WILD PARTY"**

Every fibre of Leslie Adam's youthful and beautiful being quivered with the joy of the dance, the swirl of social excitement, the throb of music, the pulsing rush, whirl and swirl of social attention and youthful admirers!

The Programme includes the International News and a 2—Reel Century Comedy, "A REGULAR BOY" featuring

BUDDY MASSENGER

To-Night :; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

**West-End Cinema**

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

# GLOBE CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD,

TO-NIGHT.

Ruth Roland

IN

PATHE'S LATEST AND GREATEST SERIAL

Haunted Valley

PRODUCED TO SUIT YOUR TASTE! BUILT TO THRILL YOU! PACKED WITH PERIL.

A MADE-TO-ORDER MYSTERY MELO-DRAMA TO HOLD YOU SPELL BOUND. SEE IT!

ALSO A PAUL PARROTT COMEDY "POST NO BILLS."

Time: Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays 3-30 p. m.

Popular Prices.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

**EMPIRE THEATRE.**

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THE LOVE FLOWER"

With RICHARD BARTHELMESS.

**EMPRESS THEATRE.**

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

With WILLIAM FARNUM.

**IMPERIAL**

TO-NIGHT

Presents

Kohinoor Production

"SHRI KRISHNA—SUDAMA"

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

"VISMI—SADI"

Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Extra Shows at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

**NOVELTY**

CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK

*Special for Vat-Savitri*

Kohinoor's Religious Photo-play

SUKANYA

**SAVITRI**

To-Night 5 Shows at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**

GIRGAUM.

PRESENTS

TODAY AND THIS WEEK.

Hindoostan Cinema Film Co's.

NEW PRODUCTION

SUND--AND--UPSUND

A most attractive Story from the Mahabharat produced in the latest style.

TIME-RATES—AS USUAL.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre

TO-DAY at 3-30 p. m.

"SANT SAKHUBAI"

Plan open at the Theatre.

*Proprietor:* G. B. BHATE.

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

Poona :—Laxmi-Vilas Theatre.

Wednesday 18th June, 1924 at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

RAMARAJYAVIYOGA.

*Proprietors*—Pendharkar and Chapekar.


## AUCTION SALES.


**MISTRY & CO.**

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO MOTOR LORRY OWNERS AND TYRE STOCKISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SOLID BAND LIGA MOTOR LORRY TYRES.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Room No. 8/10, Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned the following Solid Band Liga motor lorry tyres of various sizes:

M M 810 x 90, 860 x 90
M M 1030 x 90, 750 x 120
M M 930 x 120, 1010 x 120
M M 900 x 140, 1030 x 140
M M 930 x 140
32 x 34", 36" x 5".

Inspection of goods can be had at the above Auction Rooms.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1924.


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 14.

S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Shuja, Murch, Jeddah.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.

### DEPARTURE.

June 14.

S S Asia Ragnisin, Genoa.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Gazana for Rangoon.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A E Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S Shuja:—The T M Company's steamer Shuja, 3112 tons, Captain J H Murch, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Asia:—The M Italiana steamer Asia, 3268 tons, Captain G Rangusin, sailed yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, June 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfel, 3766, N F, N.F. L Edwards.
2 Naldera, 3794, London 21/6, M M & Co.
4 Castalia, 4083, L'pool, 26/6, Graham and Co.
12 Ockenfels, 4681, NF, 14-6, I Edwards Ltd.
15 Asia, 4,460, Genoa 15/6, M Italiana.
17 Haliartus, 3,255, Liverpool, 14/6, J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Graciana, 2252, K'chi, N.F., S S N Co.
2 Aufas, 3,590, Karachi, N F, L Triestino.
7 Hymettus, 2985, Cal, N.F., M M and Co.
8 Mirzapore, 4135, N F, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3,304, K'chi, 17/6, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Shuja 3112 Man. 25/6, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa 3277, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
B Barjora, 1,908, Burma, 18/6, M M & Co.
C & 2 Chinkoa, 3,295, N F, NF, M M Co.
D & E Hakodate Maru 3254 Japan, 26/6 N Y Kaisha.
M Varela, 1932, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

### LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Mangla due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 6th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Vigo due about 19th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Pidderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Kenderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 8th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tegnia due about 16th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Argun Maru due about 19th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

### EXPORTS.

June 14.

S S Naldera for London:—36 cwt chutney, N K Jusawali; 50 bales cotton, J Permanand and Co.; 245 cwt chutney, Framji Nowroji; 12 bales hemp, J Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 4 bundles fox skin, M Mohin and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, C Rahimtoola, 8 bales calf hides, P Hasam; 20 cwt. cashunut, J Permanand; 55 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co.; 9 bales goat skin, R Aziz and Co. 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Axenfels for Antwerp:—445 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Axenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—23 bales cotton S Lalji and Co.; 100 bales wool, K Esmail; 200 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co. 25 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.; 112 bales wool, W M Vazir and Son; 50 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co. 2002 cwt. myrabollam, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—20000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—34 bundles rose flowers, E Virji and Co.; 300 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 56 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Anfora for Naples:—1000 cwt. wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Durenda for Havre:—100 bales cotton, Prier de Soone and Co.; 1000 cwt myrabollam F F Campbell and Co. 201 cwt mustard seed, E Virji and Co. 30 bales hemp, D M Doongaji, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Durenda for London:—210 cwt. oil cakes, N V Velmoolmeed.

S S Durenda for Ghent:—175 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pentomoy for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. 175 bales cotton, R D Tatas and Co. 1100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Pentomoy for Antwerp:—850 tons manganese ore, Cox's and King's Shipping Agency.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—1000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—57 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Ockenfels for Hull:—1000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Corfelesbe for Antwerp 750 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate Ld.

S S Asia for Genoa:—400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 20 bales waste silk, Gorio Ld.

S S Hakdate Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, A Damodar; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Hakdate Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cottaon, G K Kaisha Ld. 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong—16 cwt almonds R Monjee and Co. 250 bales cotton G M twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

### IMPORTS.

S S Castalia from Liverpool. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—82 cases cottons, 137 bales cotton, 93 cases yarn, 22 cases writing ink, 1113 cases common soap, 99 cases school slate 99 cases alum circles, 40 cases carbonate of ammonia, 2248 cases common bar soap, 14 cases biscuits, 47 cases toilet soap, 41 cases bacons, 106 cases glue, 75 cases bottled stout, 78 cases bottled beer, 75 cases condensed milk, 48 cases cigarettes, 42 cases biscuits 50 cases whisky 100 cases, Cnd. salamon, 135 cask Flooring Tiles 400 cask China clay, 20 cask dry colour, 145 bales old newspaper, 40 drums disinfectant fluid, 50 drums Izal Disinfectant fluid, 140 drums caustic soda, 1992 drums bleaching powder, 20 drums zinc chloride, 206 pieces sanitary E. ware, 25 kegs bicromate of potash, 25 kegs bicromate of soda, 227 bags Nitrate of soda, 75 barrels mineral Lub. oil, 5123 bundles galvd. corr. sheet, 61 bundles galvd. plain sheet, 129 iron bundles yellow metal circles.

From Glasgow:—97 bales cotton yarn, 39 cases cotton yarn, 201 cases cottons, 15 bales plain cotton, 15 cases plain cotton, 22 cases cotton goods, 47 bales sewing cotton reels, 28 bales writing paper, 29 bales paper, 107 bales old newspaper, 25 hhds Ale, 1270 cases whisky, 25 cases ginger wine, 15 cases cornflour, 20 cases soap, 350 avid jars, 40 drums composition, 30 drums carbolic acid, 50 drums col's and lamp oil, 400 kegs paint.

From Manchester:—362 cases cottons, 293 bales cottons, 32 bales cotton yarn, 64 cases cotton yarn, 56 bales cotton grey, 69 bales bleached cotton, 18 bales cotton wool, 119 bales printing paper, 40 bales old newspaper, 64 bales dyed cotton, 44 drums Lub. oil.

S S Luneburg from Sourabaya. Agents. Volkart Bros.—18626 bags sugar.

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time | HIGH WATER Depth on Still. | LOW WATER Day of Month | LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time | LOW WATER Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June | h. m. | ft. in. | June | h. m. | ft. in |
| Sat. | 14 | 7 51 | 25 11 | 14 | 46 12 | 17 |
| | | 19 38 | 26 8 | | 19 18 | 19 8 |
| S. | 15 | 9 45 | 29 4 | 15 | 3 12 | 15 |
| | | 21 35 | 27 6 | | 15 47 | 18 1 |
| M. | 16 | 10 38 | 29 4 | 16 | 3 58 | 14 |
| | | 22 29 | 27 11 | | 16 42 | 18 |
| Tu. | 17 | 11 28 | 30 1 | 17 | 4 44 | 13 1 |
| | | 23 29 | 28 0 | | 17 34 | 17 1 9 |
| W. | 18 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 18 | 5 30 | 13 |
| | | 12 14 | 30 5 | | 18 25 | 17 |
| Th. | 19 | 0 11 | 27 11 | 19 | 6 18 | 14 |
| | | 13 0 | 30 4 | | 19 17 | 17 |
| F. | 20 | 1 1 | 27 6 | 20 | 7 5 | 14 1 |
| | | 13 47 | 29 11 | | 20 10 | 17 1 |

# THE WEATHER.

## RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The monsoon has again been fairly active in the Peninsula and Burma and has extended feebly into Gujarat and Orissa. Slight depression exists off the Arakan Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar, Local Upper Burma, Orissa, Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Madras and Deccan.

A few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Southeast Madras, North Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair Mergui Moulmein one and a half inches, Tavoy four, Bassein one, Akyab one and a half, Dhubri three, Satkhire two, Jalpaiguri four, Sambalpur one and a half, Rajkot and Hoshangabad a half, Ratnagiri two, Karwar one and a half, Calicut two, Cochin five, Trivandrum one, Malegaon and Ahmednagar one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in Central Burma and Gujarat.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 13 June, 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.601 in | |
| Temperature of Air | 83.3 | degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78.0 | " |
| Dew Point | 75.6 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 78% | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | 6.6 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 88.9 | " |
| Minimum | 78.7 | " |
| General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight | SSE, WSW, SW, SSW. | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 224 | miles |
| Fall of Rain | 0.00 | inches. |
| Total fall during month | 1.07 | " |
| Do. do. year | 1.07 | " |

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th 0.00

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE 1924.

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hr. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan | 111.6 | 88.5 | 0 | —0.16 |
| Rawalpindi | 107.8 | 72.1 | 0 | —0.57 |
| Lahore | 111.4 | 78.4 | 0 | —0.21 |
| Hissar | 110.5 | 83.0 | 0 | —0.42 |
| Ambala | 112.6 | 85.5 | 0 | —0.47 |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra | 111.4 | 92.5 | 0 | —0.33 |
| Mainpuri | 112.4 | 86.0 | 0 | —0.18 |
| Jhansi | 110.4 | 89.2 | 0 | —0.54 |
| Cawnpore | 111.4 | 89.4 | 0 | —0.81 |
| Allahabad | 111.4 | 89.7 | 0 11 | —0.46 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 110.5 | 86.4 | 0 | —0.04 |
| Karachi | 92.7 | 82.0 | 0 | —0.11 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer | 101.8 | 93.8 | 0 | —0.48 |
| Jaipur | 107.5 | 82.0 | 0.25 | —0.26 |
| Kotah | 105.0 | 89.6 | 0.56 | —0.35 |
| Mount Abu | 85.6 | 78.2 | 0.82 | +0.23 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj | 98.0 | 68.1 | 0.07 | —0.3: |
| Dwarka | 91.5 | 84.0 | 0 | —0.44 |
| Veraval | 87.6 | 84.0 | 0.05 | —1.14 |
| Rajkot | 104.1 | 81.2 | 3.46 | +2.66 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 102.8 | 83.3 | 0.07 | —1.18 |
| Gujarat— | | | | |
| Surat | 93.4 | 82.8 | 0 | —1.37 |
| Ahmedabad | 105.4 | 86.1 | 0.01 | —0.70 |
| Deesa | 107.5 | 84.0 | 0.56 | +0.30 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch | 101.8 | 84.5 | 0 | —0.30 |
| Indore | 97.0 | 77.6 | 0 50 | —1.52 |
| Central Provinces— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 101.9 | 80.7 | 0 40 | —0 52 |
| Saugor | 103.2 | 78 2 | 0 16 | —0.44 |
| Hoshangabad | 102.1 | 82.4 | 1.29 | —0.37 |
| Khandwa | 101.3 | 80.7 | 0.17 | —1.62 |
| Akola | 102.0 | 80.4 | 1.15 | —0.85 |
| Amraoti | 101.1 | 79.1 | 1.55 | —0.90 |
| Nagpur | 101.9 | 78.7 | 0.97 | —2.13 |
| Chanda | 102.7 | 81.2 | 0.46 | —2.09 |
| Raipur | 95.8 | 76.9 | 0.55 | —1.76 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay | 88.2 | 80.4 | 1.07 | —4.65 |
| Ratnagiri | 84.2 | 75.4 | 10.40 | —2 70 |
| Mormugao | 81.2 | 75.9 | ? | ? |
| Karwar | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay Decan— | | | | |
| Malegaon | 98.8 | 75.9 | 0 63 | —1.65 |
| Ahmednagar | 92.8 | 74.8 | 2.47 | —0.22 |
| Poona | 90.5 | 73.1 | 1.41 | —0.81 |
| Sholapur | 90.2 | 72.4 | 0.60 | —2.03 |
| Bijapur | 90.1 | 71.8 | 0.18 | —2.01 |
| Belgaum | 78.3 | 67.8 | 1.50 | —2.05 |
| Hyderabab— | | | | |
| Aurangabad | 95.2 | 77.2 | 0.63 | —1.77 |
| Nizamabad (Indr) | 100.4 | 78.1 | 0.33 | —1.38 |
| Hyderabad | 95.8 | 75.2 | 2.55 | +0.36 |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore | 82.1 | 74.4 | 21.87 | +3.57 |
| Calicut | 83.8 | 74.1 | 23.93 | +7.34 |
| Cochin | 83.6 | 73.8 | 28.48 | +14.85 |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo | 84.4 | 76.6 | 4.88 | —0.07 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore. | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 100.8 | 85.5 | 0.34 | —1.80 |
| Bellary | 91.5 | 74.9 | 1.22 | +0.16 |
| Cuddapah | 100.2 | 82.8 | 0.48 | —1.10 |
| Madras | 89.0 | 79.7 | 0.10 | —0 15 |
| Bangalore | 80.9 | 67.0 | 3.32 | +1.43 |
| Coimbatore | 81.0 | 70.7 | 4.07 | +3.29 |
| Trichinopoly | 96.5 | 78.7 | 0 | —0.74 |
| Negapatam | 91.8 | 80.3 | 0.38 | —0.15 |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the north and east of the province humidity is in defect. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Ambala and almost normal elsewhere. The thermometer rose to 113deg. at Ambala yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual except at Allahabad, where the minimum was almost normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over Karachi and Jodhpur, clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana. Temperature was almost normal except at Mount Abu, where the minimum was higher than usual. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 111deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.50in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West. Cutch and at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division the minimum was higher than usual at Ahmedabad and Neemuch and lower at Bhuj. The thermometer rose to 107deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces. Jubbulpore has had 0.40in. of rain and Saugor 0.16in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Hoshangabad and Akola humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 5.33in. of rain and Marmagao 2.77in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Marmagao, where the maximum was lower than usual. Temperature attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88deg.9 (1deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 80deg.4 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.02in. of rain, Sholapur 0.22in. and Malegaon 0.63in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and in defect at Hyderabad. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused widespread heavy rain on the west coast from Trivandrum to Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan, South east Madras and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Mysore. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 3.93in., Calicut 0.93in., Cochin 1.65in., Trivandrum 0.58in., Madras 0.20in., Bangalore 0.21in., and Coimbatore 0.90in.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the north Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 13TH JUNE 1924 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The Bombay monsoon has caused widespread rainfall on the west coast of the Peninsula but little inland. The Bay monsoon has remained active in Burma and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui one inch; Tavoy three; Moulmein four; Toungoo two; Lashio, Myitkyina three-quarters; Bhamo one; Dibrugarh two; Tezpur one and a half; one; Silchar one; Cherrapunji three; Gauhati three-quarters; Mymenshingh, Jalpaiguri three; Khulna one and a half; Raipur a half; Bombay one; Mangalore two; Calicut one and a half; Cochin four; Trivandrum three; Ahmednagar a half.


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Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

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## AMERICAN COTTON.

### MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

May 15.

Cotton:—Although without special activity, the market since our last has had a very good undertone and quite an advance has been established, with special strength in the May and July positions; there are still some unprotected short commitments in May which must be covered by the 23rd or settled by actual delivery and with so little cotton available, the short interest in July which is upposed to be quite large will, undoubtedly, become increasingly nervous as that month draws nearer.

Meanwhile, the middle of May has been reached with the crop making a poor start due to continuance of cold rainy weather, and with returns for the first condition report of the Bureau of Agriculture to be mailed only ten days from to-day, it seems probable that a fairly low condition figure must be expected.

In this connection, we feel it necessary to call the attention of our friends abroad to recent developments that will have to be taken into consideration this summer and fall.

Under a law passed recently the Bureau of Agriculture must publish cotton condition reports twice a month commencing August 1st and the ginning reports of the Census Bureau must be published simultaneously.

It will be seen that with the exception of the reports of June 2 (to May 25) and July 2 (to July 25) all dates for collecting both condition and ginning figures have been so altered as to mean "scrapping" the comparative statistics of a long series of years and making a fresh start, with nothing with which to compare.

A more serious feature is the lack of funds to carry out these new plans, as no appropriation was made; it will be remembered that the very bad error in acreage figures a few years ago was blamed by the Agricultural Bureau on insufficient funds and the value of reports may again be impaired by the same cause.

Another very serious change is that on pressure of the "cotton bloc" five outside "advisers" will hereafter supervise all governmental cotton statistics, the gentlemen appointed being all residents of cotton producing states, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas and Arkansas. We do not know any of the gentlemen, nor do we doubt that their assistance will be beneficial, but we do believe very decidedly that the cotton world will look at the matter in an entirely different light; there has always been a tendency to mistrust official cotton statistics and at times with reason; confidence in such statistics will not be increased as the knowledge spreads that they will be practically controlled by the representatives of those who are vitally interested in keeping the price of cotton as high as possible.

Meanwhile, to return to the present market, it looks to us like working higher, especially if weather conditions continue unfavourable and we favour purchases in slight recessions.

Coffee:—The market is apathetic, due to some extent to its being overshadowed by the active business in Sugar and to some extent to the artificial character of the situation, rendering useless any attempt to act on ordinary commercial judgment; meanwhile, there continues to be considerable pressure to sell low grade Santos Coffee and stocks seem sufficient for current needs. Perhaps, however, the distant positions at the discounts might prove to be good property if bought on recessions.

Sugar:—The week has been marked by a wave of severe liquidation on another increased estimate of the Cuban crop and unsatisfactory demand for refined; every month sold below 4 cents, with next March quite close to 3 cents, and, as usual, sentiment was decidedly bearish on the break, with still lower values predicted. Yesterday, however, an excellent demand set in, causing quite a rally and, while there no longer seems to be any reason to expect a return to recent high price levels, the break has probably gone too far and conservative buying would appear warranted.

The Chicago Market:—While by no means buoyant, Wheat maintains, in a general way, the improved undertone to which we referred last week. World's statistics seem to be shaping towards a bullish showing later, especially if the many complaints of unfavourable crop progress should continue to come in. The increasing probability of a settlement in the main of European major troubles during the summer is certainly a constructive item and, on the whole, it looks as if purchases on slight recessions would be advisable. Corn is also firm and looks like working higher.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, June 14.

The market to-day has opened with an improving tendency and in the course of the day has ruled firm, evidencing a rise of about 8 to 10 annas per cwt. in spot prices and 4 pence in forward positions all round, with a fair amount of business doing. To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 2000 bags. The market to-day has ruled firm with prospects of upward tendency.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 23/10 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 18/8 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June sh. 21/8 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July sh. 21/2 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. sh. 20/7 per cwt. FBH.

### SUGAR.

| | London, June 13. | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta | | |
| June Sellers .. .. .. | 21 | /6 |
| July Sellers .. .. .. | 19/10 | /2 |
| July-Sept. Sellers .. .. | 19/10 | 1/2 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay | | |
| July-Sept. Sellers .. .. | 20/2 | 1/2 |
| Fine White Java C and F Karachi | | |
| July Sept Sellers .. .. | 20/ | 2 1/2 |

Steadily held without much activity.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, June 14.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130¾
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 80.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.43
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.90
London—Rome Liras 99.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

| | London, June 14 |
|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers .. | ..1/4 31/32 Firm. |
| Bar Gold .. .. | .. |
| Bar Silver Spot. .. | ..34 13/16 Quiet. |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.
Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/4 15/16 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/4 31/32 |
| Doc Acceptance 3 m/s .. .. | 1/5 5/32 |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. .. | 530 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 330 |
| Nongkong Dollars .. .. .. | 173 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 238 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. | 136 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 167 |

Market Steady.

| | London, June 10. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs | |
| Rentes 3 per cent. .. .. | 53 3/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 34 7/8 |
| „ „ 2 months hence .. | 34 11/16 |

Closing Tone of Silver—Small offerings and bear covering. Steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7 1923.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loans.. .. | 1 1/2 |
| Interest 7 days market loans .. | 2 3/8 |
| Weekly bullion Shipment .. | £ 288,206 |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm .. .. .. .. | 16.25 |
| Christiania .. .. .. .. | 31.93 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. .. | 11.55 |
| Switzerland .. .. .. .. | 24.45 |
| Belgium .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Prague .. .. .. .. | 147.00 |

| | London, June 13. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris .. | 80.45 |
| „ „ „ Germany | 18,010,000,000,002 |
| „ „ „ „ Italy .. | 99.19 |

| | New York, June 13. |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.31.25 |

### DISCOUNTS.

London, June 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st | .. 2—15/16 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | .. 3 3/16 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st | .. 4 1/4 |
| „ „ „ „ 6 .. | .. 4 3/4 |
| „ 6 per cent Rates | .. 24 |

### WAR LOANS.

London, June 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 | £ 89 1/4+1/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4% .. | £ 92 3/16—5/6 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. | £ 101 1/8— |
| Consols 2 1/2% .. .. | £ 57 1/4— |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | .. £ 47— |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% | .. £ 66 1/4— |
| (Sterling Loans) | |
| Govt. Securities 3% | .. £ 57 3/8—1/8 |

| | London, June 13. |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan .. .. | .. £ 78 1/8 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan | .. £ 102 3/16 |
| 7 per cent Indian Loan .. | .. £ 114 |

## BULLION.

BOMBAY, June 14.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/6
forward Rs. 16/2/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10/9
Bar silver, ready Rs. 83
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/1/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83/7/0

LONDON, June 13.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-8
Silver ready, d. 34-14
Silver forward, d. 34-11
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, America sold, Market rose owing to absence of sellers.

### GOLD.

Bombay, June 14.

Ready—25—10—0

| Vaida | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jeth | 25-10-9 | | 25—9—6 | 25—11—3 |
| Asad | 25-12-0 | | 25—11—0 | 25—11—3 |

Teji Mandi:—
Jeth 0—0—6
Asad 0—4—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, June 14.

Ready:—82—15—0.

| Vaida | Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jeth | 83-1-0 | | 82-15-0 | 82—15—0 |
| Asad | 83-8-0 | | 83-6-6 | 83—6—6 |

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—6—0
Asad 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet

## BOMBAY MARKETS

### COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, June 14.

Reuter reported a slight advance of about 20 points in New York in old crop position and about ½ points higher in new crop positions, whilst Liverpool market was kept closed yesterday. The American market advanced on steadier tone.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under yesterday's date as follows:—

"General feeling against Market acts oversold. Weather favourable."

Notwithstanding a small rise reported from America, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning easier at Rs. 528¼. At the outset prices steadily gave way to Rs. 525 under the influence of Japanese and Commission Houses selling, but later in the day recovered by a rupee or so on Jobbers buying, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 525. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree the market opened at Rs. 523¼ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 523 on selling by a prominent Marwari operator and closed at Rs. 523¼ at 6-30 p.m. Fine M.G. Oomra for July delivery after having opened to-day at Rs. 569 went down to Rs. 566 on offices and Marwari Shroffs selling. Around this level, another Marwari Jobber bought raising the value to Rs. 567 but again gave way on Commission Houses selling to Rs. 565, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 565½; whilst Oomra for December/January 1925 opened to-day at Rs. 495 and steadily depressed under the influence of general selling to Rs. 491, the same being the rate quoted at 4 p.m. F.G. M.G. Bengal for July and December/January were quoted respectively at Rs. 537 and Rs. 446.

The ready demand yesterday was good, some of the shippers having bought nice lots and sales of about 5,000 bales were put through.

Cotton market will remain entirely closed on Monday the 16th instant owing to Parsi Holiday and no report will be issued on that day.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 14.

| | | 6-30 P.M |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 523 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal | July | 536 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec January | 443 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra | July | 564 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec/Janry. | 490 1/2 |

### AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 14.

To-day's Prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York | July .. | 28.87—.15 |
| | Oct .. | 25.85—.28 |
| | Dec. .. | 25.09—.30 |
| | Jan .. | 24.83—.27 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 7,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain .. | 1,000 |
| „ „ to Continent .. .. | 2,000 |
| Futures at New York .. .. | .. |
| „ „ July .. .. | 29.02+22 |
| „ „ October .. .. | 26.12—01 |
| „ „ Dec. .. .. | 25.38— |
| „ „ Jan. .. .. | 25.55+01 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | 30.10+25 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. | 30.00—12 |
| Futures „ „ July .. .. | 28.63—14 |
| „ „ „ October .. | 25.30— |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 14 7/16 |
| Silver foreign mined .. .. | 66 7/8 |

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, June 14.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent War Loan 94/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/3
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/1
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

### SHARES.

Market closed very steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1445, India 80, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 84xd.

| | London, June 13. |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank .. .. .. | £ 19 3/8 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. | £ 132 |
| National Bank .. .. .. | £ 44 3/4 |
| Eastern „ .. .. .. | £ 6 |
| P & O. Banking Corp. .. .. | £ 13 3/4 |

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 702/8, Century 371/4, Colaba Land 183/12, Cent. India 492/8, Coorla 155, Crescent 235, David 450 Dawn 540xd, Edw. Sassoon 185xd, E. D. Sassoon 1/11, Elphinstone 38/12, Fazulbhoy 895, Finlay 540, Gokak 100, Ind.-Bleaching 195xd, Ind. Malwa 376/4, Jamshed Mfg. 145, Kastoorchand 162/8, Khatao 186/4, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4575xd, Madhavrao Sco. 70, Mathuradas 295, M. Petit 2700, Morarji 2450, New Great 340, New City 255, Pabani 307/8, Pearls 511/4, Phoenix 475xd, Premier 92/8, Shapurji 195, Simplex 207/8, Standard 1300, Swan 785, Swadeshi 557/8, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adcock 180xd, B. Burma 310, B. Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/6, B. Tramway 97/8, Bandi Cement 9/8xd, Katni Ord. 72/8, Katni Defd. 190, New India 18/8, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron Ord. 23, Tata Iron Defd. 72/8, Tata Hydro 836 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports | 36,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain .. | 11,000 |
| „ to France and Continent .. | 39,000 |
| „ to Japan .. .. .. | Nil |
| Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports .. | 328,000 |
| „ at Interior Ports .. .. | 302,000 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight .. .. | 10,362,000 | Bales |
| Egyptian Visible Supply .. | 196,000 | „ |
| East Indian „ „ .. | 343,000 | „ |
| American „ „ .. | 1,361,000 | „ |
| Other „ „ .. | 193,000 | „ |
| Total Sales .. .. | 11,000 | „ |
| East Indian sales .. .. | 500 | „ |
| „ Export .. .. .. | .. | „ |
| East Indian Export .. .. | .. | „ |
| „ „ Stock .. .. | 111,000 | „ |
| „ „ Forwarded .. | 2,800 | „ |
| „ „ Actual Export | 300 | „ |
| „ „ Imports .. | 5,000 | „ |
| „ „ Speculation .. | 2,700 | „ |
| American Afloat .. .. | 22,000 | „ |
| East Indian Afloat .. .. | 121,000 | „ |
| Total Afloat .. .. .. | 72 | Mutilated. |

### WHEATS.

London, June, 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2lbs | |
| J/J Sellers .. .. | 45/6 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. | |
| June/July Sellers Slow | 44/6 |
| AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers. .. | 48/6 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi J/J Sellers | 47— |
| „ „ Soft Red Karachi J/J Sellers | 46 |
| Tone—quiet. | |
| Barley Karachi J/J Sellers .. | 32/9 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 14.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 45—46 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 44—45 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 47—48 0 0 | 6 13 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katai | 10 2 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 9 6 0 | 9 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 10 12 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 11 11 0 | 12 5 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Teaseed, White 85-15 .. | 78—80 0 0 | .. |
| Teaseed, Gujar 75-25 .. | 73—75 0 0 | 15 4 0 |
| Teaseed Gujar50-50 .. | 70—71 0 0 | 14 8 0 |
| Teaseed, Black .. .. | 66—68 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 11 8 0 | 12 2 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 74 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 8 6 0 | 8 10 0 |
| Barley .. .. .. | 35 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed .. .. | 75 0 0 | 15 4 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. .. | 39 0 0 | 5 10 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, A/S .. .. | 7 2 9 | |
| Linseed, May .. .. | .. | |
| Linseed Sept. .. .. | 12 13 9 | |
| Groundnuts J/J .. | 73 0 0 | |
| Teaseed Gujar 85-15 J/J | 16 4 0 | |
| Gujarat Castor Seed Asad | | 75 12 0 |
| Cotton Seeds J/J/ .. | | 5 0 0 |

### METALS.

London, June 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. | £ 65— |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. .. | £ 61 3/8 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. .. | £ 82— |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | £ 7 3/4 |
| Hard Spelter .. .. | £ 28 1/2 nominal |
| Corrugated Sheets .. .. | £ 17 7/8 |
| TIN BLOCK | £ 223 |

### BRASS

Bombay, June 14.

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English .. .. | 3/4 .. | 65 0 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 .. | 62 0 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 1/4 .. | 62 0 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 1/2 .. | 62 0 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 1 2/4 .. | 62 0 0 |
| Do .. .. .. | 2 .. | 62 0 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, June 14.

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English .. .. | 3/4 .. | 70 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1/ .. | 70 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 1/4 .. | 70 0 0 |
| Copper American .. | 1 1/2 .. | 69 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 3/4 .. | 69 0 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 2/ .. | 69 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. | | 61 0 0 |
| Panchteks Joint .. .. | | 29 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. .. | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. .. .. | | 41 8 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. .. .. | | 66 0 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. .. | | 18 0 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 | | 60 8 0 |
| „ 1 .. .. | | 59 0 0 |
| „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 to 2 | 59 0 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to | 2 | 68 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 .. | | 70 0 0 |
| do do | 1 to 1 1/4 .. | 70 8 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 14.

| | Per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. | ..No. 14 1/2 | 1 0 9 |
| Kilachand .. | ..No. 20 1/2 | 1 2 9 |
| Currimbhai .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Elphinstone .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| David .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 9 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No 10 1/2 | 0 14 9 |
| Trikamdas .. | ..No 10 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| Sattara .. | ..No. 10 1/4 | 0 15 0 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 3 |
| Light house .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 0 |
| Japan .. | ..No. 40—1/ | 1 11 9 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 42—2/ | 1 14 6 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 20 | 1 3 3 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 32 | 1 8 9 |

### LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/J Sellers .. £ 19 3/4

Tone.—Demand is quicker and prices. Steady.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot not
Fine July Done .. ..
S/D Sellers .. .. 37/6

### RUBBER.

London, June 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, J/A | 11 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe | 10 5/8 |

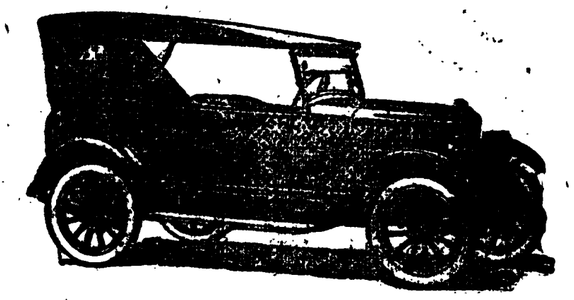
Tone:—Quiet, only small business.


# "RUGBY"
## (1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

# Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

## FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.


### THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 13th June. 1924.

| Description | Spot prices 12-6-24 | 5-6-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals F. G. .. .. | 545 | 545 |
| S/Punjab F. G. .. .. | 545 | 545 |
| Broach F. G. .. .. | 600 | 600 |
| Oomras Fine .. .. | 575 | 575 |
| Muttia F. .. .. | 565 | 565 |
| Khandesh F. .. .. | 570 | 570 |
| Southerns, G. .. .. | 600 | 600 |

| Hedge Contracts | Futures. Settlement Rates. 12-6-24 | 5-6-24 | 7-6-24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals Dec/Jany. .. | 448 | 449 | 454 |
| July .. | 538 | 539 | 544 |
| Broach, April/May 25 .. | 527 | 527 | 535 |
| Oomras F. Dec./Jan. .. | 494 | 492 | 499 |
| July .. | 563 | 567 | 573 |
| Southerns May/June. .. | 590 | 585 | 605 |
| Aug/Sept. .. | 595 | 590 | 610 |

Receipts for the week ending 12th June, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

| | Bales. 1924 | Bales. 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals .. .. .. | 5003 | 3713 |
| Oomras .. .. .. | 13641 | 11986 |
| Dholleras .. .. .. | 3677 | 20841 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 1787 | 2891 |
| Southerns .. .. .. | 10851 | 17786 |
| Persians .. .. .. | 11 | 260 |
| Americans .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| Egyptians .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| East Africans .. .. | 5438 | 3971 |
| Other sorts .. .. .. | .. | 42 |
| Total .. | 40408 | 61490 |

Exports for the week ending 12th June, 1924.
Europe:—

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom .. .. .. | 5768 |
| Continent .. .. .. .. | 20208 |
| China .. .. .. .. .. | 12876 |
| Japan. .. .. .. .. | 28266 |
| Coast Ports. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Total .. .. | 67118 |
| Afloat in harbour Europe .. | 11415 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports .. | 5400 |
| Total .. | 16815 |

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 12th June 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

| 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 | 1920-21 | 1919-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3156116 | 3392484 | 3100725 | 2399463 | 3066128 |

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 12th June 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

| | 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 | 1920-21 | 1919-20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe U K. | 146716 | 111815 | | | |
| Continent. | 526840 | 418358 | 490221 | | |
| „ | 870017 | 587450 | | | |
| China | 210017 | 348417 | 351889 | 233683 | 112104 |
| Japan | 1202976 | 1528922 | 1086044 | 818020 | 1360482 |
| Coast Ports | 48123* | 45285 | 38896 | 19189 | 14631 |
| Total | 2477902 | 2621889 | 2003669 | 1480250 | 1977438 |

*Including 22973 bales for Us. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 12th June 1924, 19732 Bales.

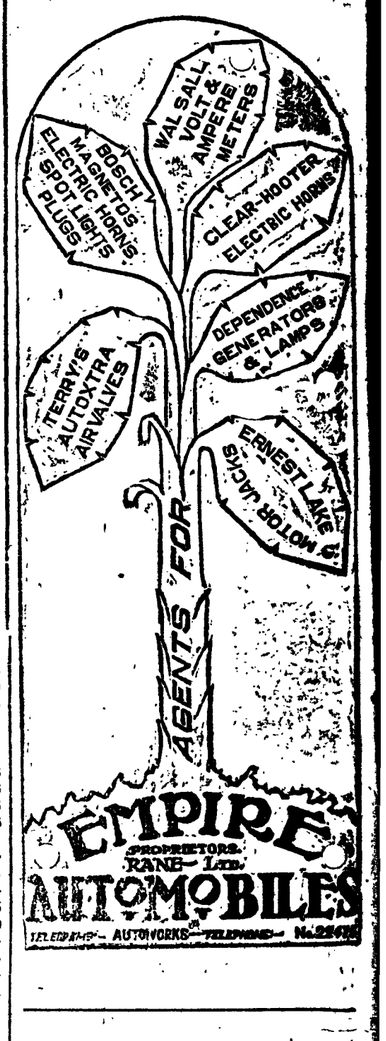
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 12th June 1924. 8,08,839. Bales.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th June, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 8,262 Bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 33.696 „ |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 26,160 „ |
| Rapeseed etc .. .. .. | 2,209 „ |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 1100 „ |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. | 369 „ |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 1202 „ |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 3,247 „ |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 873 „ |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 3,023 „ |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 2,603 „ |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil „ |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 2,80 „ |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 1,872 „ |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil „ |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 2902 „ |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1,463 „ |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 1,117 Tons. |

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafe
KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
OR
steaming HOT for
DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Zarthoshtro Diso: (Parsi Holiday): Banks closed.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
June 17 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
June 18 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 19 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 20 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 22 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 23 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.

## FIRE AT DADAR.

The office of the General Education Institute, Dadar, suddenly caught fire on Sunday at about 2-30 a.m. Some part of the record, some of the school apparatus, and many books were destroyed by the fire. The Naigum and Byculla Fire Brigades immediately presented themselves at the scene and helped the members of the school to put down the fire. The fire has caused a damage of over Rs. 1,000 to the school. The cause of the fire is yet unknown. The school however begins its work as usual from to-day the 16th inst.

## CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

### ENGLISH TRAINING CLASS.

The English Training Class annually held under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will be held this year in the last week of July. It will commence on the 21st July and will last for ten days, with two lectures per day in the evening 5 to 6 p.m. and 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. A comprehensive course of lectures—all to be delivered by those who are actively and intimately associated with the movement in its manifold sphere of activities—will, as far as possible, be exhaustively gone through. The classes are open to all persons interested in the Movement. An Examination will be held at the end of the course, and certificate, awarded to those who pass. Two prizes consisting of books of the value of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively will be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners to the two candidates who occupy the first two places in order to merit in the list of candidates passing the examination.

The Training Classes for Honorary Organisers and Bank Officers will also commence on the same date. Candidates for both these classes will have to attend the English Training Class and also the special courses of lectures organised for them. The candidates for Bank Officers' Class will have, moreover, to go through a practical course of visits, tours, and inspection etc., running for about three months. Candidates for these two classes will not be eligible to appear for their examinations unless they appear for and pass the examination of the English Training Class. Copies of prospectus of these classes can be had on application to the Secretary, Central Co-operative Institute.

Application for admission to the several classes should be made in writing to the Honorary Secretary, Central Co-operative Institute before the 30th June 1924.

## CIVIL COURT AT BANDRA.

On Friday afternoon was performed the opening ceremony of a Civil Court at Bandra which for the present has been located in the Bandra Municipal building where also an Honorary Magistrate holds his court twice a week.

At 11 a.m. Mr. M. M. Master, the 2nd Class Sub-Judge of Thana, who has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Bandra Civil Court took his seat, there being a large number of the local pleaders present.

Mr. Peter Ds Souza on behalf of the Bandra Bar heartily welcomed the Court and its first Judge, whose selection, said the speaker was thoroughly approved of by the general public, who had such high expectations that they had every hope the Court would prove to be of great public service.

The Judge having made a suitable reply the business of the Court was commenced.

In the evening the pleaders were "At Home" to Mr. Master, the first Judge of the new Court.

## A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers let me know through your columns the address either in India or in British Guiana of the recent British Guiana Deputation to India, as I have some important communications to make.—Yours, etc.,

N. GUPTA.

C/o. New Union Flour Mills,
Chinchpokli.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly assign a little space to this letter in your widely circulated paper?

I want to know if there are any classes or schools in Bombay where students can learn scientifically the art of cutting, up-to-date tailoring and outfitting, both practical and theoretical. I shall be highly obliged if any of your readers can give me the names of such classes or schools together with their addresses either through the medium of your paper or direct to me.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. G.

Shende's Chawl,
Sadasiv Street,
Bombay, No. 4.


## WORTH TRYING FOR MALARIA

In many countries where malaria is common Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enjoy an enormous reputation, especially among chronic sufferers upon whom the usual quinine treatment has ceased to have effect.

As an example take the following case in Ceylon. Mr. L. G. De Alwis, an electrician with Messrs. Cyril and Co., Bailey Street, Colombo, states,—

"I could not get malaria out of my system Periodically the fever returned. When about my work I used to be seized by shivering fits and had to take to bed. Of course I had frequent quinine injections; these brought relief, but though I persevered with them they did not free me from malaria.

"I knew of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but it was not until I had suffered for a long time and my health was at a low ebb that I gave them a trial. As they seemed to be doing me good I persevered with the treatment. They certainly freed me from malaria when quinine preparations had failed. Whereas I used to have frequent attacks I have not suffered from malaria since that time, 1920. I am indeed thankful for the release the Pills have brought me."

Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at Rs. 2 per bottle Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.


# SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY.

## READER APPOINTED.

## UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir C. H. Setalwad, the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate elected Messrs. K. S. Aiyar, J. R. Gharpure and D. D. Kapadia as members of the University Board of Accounts for the next financial year.

READER IN SOCIOLOGY.

Consideration was then given to the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji that Dr. G. S. Ghurye M.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Cantab) be appointed (Subject to the approval of Government) Reader in Sociology in the University School of Economics and Sociology for a term of five years, commencing from the 1st of June 1924 on a monthly salary of Rs. 750 by an annual increment of Rs. 50.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate for review.

Dr. Viegas said the Senate had not been told anything in regard to the qualifications of Dr. Ghurye. He submitted that for the post of this kind they should have a professor of international reputation and that was the intention of the Government of India in helping the School of Economy and Sociology. He urged that the main object of this institution was research work and in that he had not shown any work worth recording.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in opposing the amendment said that Dr. Ghurye had worked under Professor Geddes and was sent to England by the University for further study. Besides he had written a number of thesis and was recently asked by a well-known firm of publishers to write a book on the Indian castes. He thought it was not possible to get professors of international reputation and therefore, it was but right to train their own experts for research work and prepare them to take up the responsibility of a professor.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in supporting the amendment said Dr. Paranjpye's suggestion was to back a dark horse but he (speaker) refused to take a leap in the dark.

Referring to the statement made by Dr. Paranjpye that Dr. Ghurye had been appointed by a firm of publishers to write a book on an Indian subject, he said, he knew a case of a firm of publishers who had asked a Hindu gentleman who did not know Persian to write a book on Omar Khayam (laughter).

Principal A. L. Covernton said what Dr. Viegas had urged raised a question whether the School of Economy should be continued. He thought it would be a pity to drop Sociology from their post graduate studies. He feared that if Dr. Viegas' amendment was carried it would be a definite gap in the teaching of Sociology in their University.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that Dr. Ghurye was a distinguished Sanskrit scholar and his selection was the best choice.

On Dr. Viegas' amendment being put to votes it was declared lost and the original proposition was carried.

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

On the motion of Dr. N. A. F. Moos the Senate agreed to affiliate the Karnatak College Dharwar, for the course of study prescribed for the Intermediate Science Examination in the groups of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Physics Chemistry and Biology on conditions that the number of students be limited to a maximum of 60 in the group of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and to a maximum of 40 in the group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

It was also resolved on the motion of Dr. R. N. Ranina to raise the maximum number of students admissible to the Intermediate Arts Class of the Rajaram College, Dharwar from 120 to 150 and to raise the number of students admissible to the B.A. Classes of the New Poona College from 75 to 200, for both the Junior and Senior Classes taken together.

It was also resolved to hold the B.Sc. Examination in the subsidiary subjects twice a year and to make Ahmedabad a centre for holding the written tests in connection with the Intermediate examination in Science.

MASTER OF COMMERCE.

Principal M. L. Tannan then moved that as recommended by the Faculty of Arst and the Syndicate a new degree to be designated "Master of Commerce" be instituted in the Faculty of Arts.

Mr. Tannan said the work of Sydenham College of Commerce had met with the approval of all those who were interested in education in general and commercial education in particular and during the last ten years it had attracted better class of students from various parts of the country. He submitted that sufficient case was made out for a Master's Degree in Commrce.

The proposition was carried.

Major B. Highan then moved that the Senate approves the modifications of the new regulations relating to the degrees of M.B. B.S. and that the regulations be amended accordingly.

Among the amended regulations it was also required that a candidate should obtain in each subject 50 per cent of the full marks in the practical or test examinatioans instead of 40 per cent as required under the existing rules.

The motion was carried.

The Senate was then adjourned.

Exchange Banks telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling and five pence.

# SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

## PROTEST FROM SURAT M, L. C'S.

Messrs. M. M. Mehta, M.L.C., and M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., have addressed the following under date Surat June 8th to the Hon. Khan Bahadur Gulam Husein Hidayatulla, Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Government, to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—We are only painfully surprised with the belated resolution of Government No. 1707 dated 27th May 1924 with respect to the re-establishment of Surat Municipality Either the executive did not from their hearts of hearts mean to faithfully carry out the resolution of the Council though it was accepted by Government without opposition; or there is some hand behind which has been able to successfully throw dust in the eyes of all concerned.

It must be said at once whatever the reason may be of this move taken by Government, that the course suggested in the said resolution cannot be accepted or approved by any body who would care to bestow the least thought on the subject.

Apart from the correctness or otherwise of the reasons and explanations sought to be offered in the Press Note, apparently there are objections which cannot be put aside however great the advantages offered and however good the wishes of those who carry the welfare of the people at heart may be.

A casual consideration and examination of the reasons put forward, discloses that the position taken up is wholly untenable.

The unusual delay of nine months in carrying out a resolution of the Council which is to be enforced forthwith is sought to be justified on the ground that Government wanted to provide for communal representation of Mahomedans and a wider municipal franchise.

Both these grounds appear far from real. The Election Roll which was published on the 15th January 1924 is on the basis of divisions of the City made some time back specially to carry out the desires of the Government to give communal representation to Mahomedans. These divisions were suggested by leaders of Mahomedan community who were then in the Municipality and they secure for the Mahomedans representation in the Municipality quite in proportion to their number or perhaps more than that.

No new adjustment is essential at this stage.

Then as regards the extended franchise, the highest limit was reached as far back as 1920 because at that time individuals paying Rs. 1-8-0 as Municipal Tax were made eligible for voting while the lowest amount of tax payable is Rs. 2 at present.

LEGAL POSITION.

Now as regards the legality of course sought to be followed by Government Resolution is in question. It is not possible to hold an election before the 15th of December 1924 on the basis of any new Election Roll or new divisions of the wards under the existing election rules.

The last Election Roll was published on the 15th January 1924 and under the imperative provisions of Section 13 of District Municipal Act, that must remain in force for twelve months from the date of publication. So if any election is to be held during this period it must be according to the basis of the Election Roll published on the 15th January 1924 and no other. If a new Roll is prepared during this period and if any election is held according to it, the whole procedure will be illegal and ultra vires. Then again no new apportionment of wards could be made so as to be operative before the 15th January 1925 because the current Election Roll is prepared on the lines of the existing divisions of the City in several wards and if any election is to be held according to the existing Roll of voters it could only be according to the existing divisions of the City. New distribution of wards, would necessitate new Election Roll on these lines, which is impossible during the period of the existing Roll—namely up to 15th January 1925.

This being the legal position we are afraid if any election is proposed to be held before the 15th January 1925 on the basis of any new Election Roll and any new distribution of wards, the only course open to us is to advise people to remain aloof from such an election as we have heard before the publication of this resolution, there was some correspondence between Government and those who are now in charge of the Municipality and are naturally unwilling to vacate their seats and it is this that has resulted in making the Government adopt a course, which may assist their ultimate object in view. We apprehend that while on one hand, they are suggesting the right course to be followed by Government in the re-establishment of the Municipality. On the other hand, they are preparing the ground for litigation which may delay the actual re-establishment as far as possible. This being the case, we can much better wait till 7th February when the period of supersession expires than accept a position which is openly fraught with numerous difficulties, and all this for a period of seven weeks only.

What we suggest is if at all Government is inclined to carry out the resolution of the Council an election should be held at once before the end of July on the basis of the existing Election Roll published on the 15th January 1924. If any representation is made from any quarter saying that materials for holding the election are not ready, we make ourselves bold to say that it is false, and made with some ulterior object in view. If this is not to be then, let the Council resolution remain a dead letter for seven weeks more and let everything take its own course.

# PERSIA.

## PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Teheran correspondent of "Near East" writes under date April 20:—

No sooner had the Prime Minister's proclamation urging the people to give up all idea of a Republic and to refrain from discussing the matter further been published than the situation underwent yet another of those frequently occurring kaleidoscopic changes to which one has become accustomed in Persia. The fact that he had lost the support of the Parliament over the question of the Republic appeared to be a great disappointment to Sadar Sepah, and for some days after public opinion (as evidenced by the large crowd which expressed its disapproval of a change in the regime outside the Mejliss on March 22—a crowd estimated at many thousands) seemed to have turned against him, the Premier appeared to have lost interest in his work, and it was noticed that he did not attend the discussions and meetings of the Cabinet. On Monday afternoon, April 7, great consternation was caused by the news that Sardar Sepah had left the town for one of his properties near Demavend, some twenty miles from the capital. He addressed a letter to the Mejliss stating that overstrain of work had caused him fatigue and the recent events a certain amount of disappointment, and he had, therefore, decided to retire for a while and take a rest from his public duties, and he appointed the Chief of the Staff and the next senior officer to take charge of all matters connected with the Ministry of War and the Army, this practically amounting to a resignation of his high offices. The following evening a private session was held in the Mejliss, and the position created by Sardar Sepah's departure, from the capital was fully discussed, and after a vote of confidence had been passed by a large majority it was decided to send a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister at the village of Rudhend, where he was staying, and advise him of the Parliament's confidence in him, requesting him at the same time to return to Teheran and resume the Premiership by forming and presenting a fresh Cabinet to the Mejliss. To this Sardar Sepah consented, and that same evening he arrived at his up-country residence outside the town, where he stayed a couple of days, returning to the capital on Saturday, the 12th instant. On his arrival the Crown Prince sent one of the Royal Princes to inquire after the Prime Minister's health, and the latter thereupon went in person to the Valiahd and was received in audience. The Shah, also, who had been advised by the Mejliss of their confidence in Sardar Sepah, in reply to His Majesty's telegram from Europe asking their to recommend a Prime Minister, telegraphed his approval of the Parliament's action, and Sardar Sepah thus again took up the reins of government, and on Sunday presented his new Cabinet. This was practically the same as the previous one, with the exception of the Ministries of Public Works and Public Instruction, these portfolios changing hands in consequence of the former Ministers electing to sit as Deputies in Parliament, for, according to Persian constitutional law, a member of the Ministry must resign his post if he wishes to take his seat in the Mejliss. Amir Eghtedar became Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in place of General Khodayar Khan, and Zoka ul Mulk and Mudir ul Mulk retain the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance. The former, after the presentation of the Cabinet, proceeded to read out the Government's programme. This began with the stereotyped formulae of the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign Powers, financial and other reforms in the various Government departments, and the upkeep of an army adequate for the defence of the country and for ensuring internal order and security, and hinting at compulsory military service in the near future. The Government would ask the present Parliament to ratify the Northern Oil Concession, which was granted to the Sinclair Company by the fourth Mejliss, and would submit Bills for the constructive of railways and other new roads for the development of trade. In addition to these, the Government intended to improve and spread education and extend the existing lines of postal and telegraphic communication to places which did not at present have these facilities, as well as initiating an air force for military and postal purposes and inaugurating wireless telegraphy. Another object the Government had in view was the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures, which at present vary in different parts of the country.

This forms a most ambitious programme, and the Government has not been slow in already drawing up and submitting some of the mentioned Bills to the Mejliss, especially the Northern Oil Concession, which the Government is most anxious to have ratified with as little delay as possible. In this connection Mr. Forbes, the representative of the American banking concern of Blair and Company, arrived here recently, and has already entered into negotiations with the Government with regard to the loan of ten million dollars in connection with the above concession.

## POONA ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona which was really the 'sole-property' of the community and which was absorbed into the Khilafat Committee, reappeared suddenly from the 25th May, 1924, and the first public meeting was held to protest against the decision of the Cantonment Committee of Poona regarding changing of the old name of Sachapir Street to Dastur Street. This meeting was attended and organised by a greater number of the Nationalists but, the handbills were published under the signature of Munshi Abdus Subhan as Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona. As far as I know, no public meeting had been called to reorganise the Anjuman!

I, as the Secretary of the Poona Camp Khilafat Committee declare publicly that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona belongs to the Muslim public of Poona and not to a quarter of a dozen of people.—Yours, etc.,

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona.

# HIGH COURT.

## O. O. C. J.

Shah Devchand Jiva
vs.
Padamsi Ratansey and others.

(Before the Hon.ble Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was a suit filed for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 8650 due to the plaintiff from the defendants for brokerage. The plaintiff was a broker carrying on business in the piecegoods bazar. The defendants were piecegoods merchants.

The plaintiff stated that as broker for the defendants he had sold piecegoods of the value of more than 15 lacs and that according to the custom of the market he was entitled to brokerage of one-fourth per cent on all the goods sold by him for the defendants and that he was entitled to a further one-fourth per cent brokerage by virtue of a special agreement entered into with the defendants.

The plaintiff set up a special custom of the piecegoods market under which he stated the broker's year commenced from Shravan Sud 1st of a year and ended on Ashad Vad 30th of the next year and that the account of brokerage in respect of transactions entered into between Kartak Suc 1st and Ashad Vad 30th was made up after the Divali for the year and the amount of the brokerage found due on making up such account was payable to the broker in the following year and that the account of brokerage in respect of transactions entered into after the 1st of Shravan of a year was made up after the Divali of the following year and the amount of brokerage found due on making up such accounts was payable thereafter in the next year and further that according to the said custom a broker could not claim brokerage in respect of any transation till after the accounts were so made up.

The plaintiff stated that the account of the brokerage due to him from the defendants was not made. The transaction in respect of which the suit was filed took place on 21st Aug. 1918 i.e. Shravan Sud 1 Samvat 1974 and the suit was filed on 28th October 1921.

The plaintiff submitted that according to the customs aforesaid the moneys became payable sometime after Divali 1974 i. e. 3rd November 1918 and that therefore his suit was within time.

The main defence of the defendants was that the suit was barred by the Law of Limitation. They denied the custom set up by the plaintiff.

This case went on for a number of days and a great number of witnesses were examined on whether the custom set up by the plaintiff existed in the Bazar.

The learned judge in the course of his judgment found that the custom set up by the plaintiff did exist and held that the suit was within time.

After this judgment, the suit was adjourned till Wednesday next to enable the parties to come to an agreement as to the amount due to the plaintiff.

There are a number of other suits pending in the High Court involving the decision of this very issue, and the case seems to have created an unusual amount of interest in the piecegoods trade.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala with Mr. H.J. Kama instructed by Messrs. Edzlow Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Rangnekar with Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Gokhale with Mr. Pendse instructed by Soonderdas and Co., appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Daphtary with Mr. Bhagvati instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Farreira and Divan appeared for the 3rd defendant.

Mr. M.V. Desai with Mr. Amin instructed by Messrs. Amin and Desai appeared for the fourth defendant.

## THE OLD SONG AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Messrs. Sastri, Besant and Company are about to present a memoradum to the Secretary of State for India urging him to send a Royal Commission to India early autumn! This is so inconsistent with their following statements:—

(1) "The signatories are convinced that the people of India have *no real confidence* that Britain will in near future, give effect to her declared intention of establishing Dominion Home Rule in India"!!

(2) And that "the signatories claim, that *India should draft her own constitution*, in the same way as the Dominions and the Irish Free State." Then why press for a Royal Commission and ignore the Assembly's Resolution for a Round Table Conference?—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson attended the Entertainment organised by the Poona (Parsi) Boy Scout Troop at the West-End Cinema Theatre on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. B. S. Kamat lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday the 13th June.

(Continued from Column 6.)

H R Gegg's WARBURTON 7-6 Black ... 2
N N Roy's CATLING 9-0 Barrett ... 3
Also Ran:—Frenchfurza 9-11.
Betting:—Evens Sandra, 3/1 against Warburton, 5/1 Frenchfurza, Catling.
Tote paid Rs. 8 for win; Rs. 5-8, and Rs. 9 for places.

BASRA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Mysore's PANAMA 7-10 Bona 1
Sir Ismail Sait's DIJLAH 7-0 Black ... 2
Ahmed Hazamy's ANWAR 7-0 Siely ... 3
H. Kadum's ALL CLEAR 7-12 Fozard ... 4
Also Ran:—Aeroplane 8-9, Kasser 8-2, Rajput 8-0, Bowery 7-5.
Betting: 5/4 against Dijlah, Anwar, 2/1 against Rajput, 7/1 against Aeroplane, longer prices rest.
Tote paidRs. 64 for win; Rs. 15, and Rs. 67 for places.

SERINGAPATAM PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
H R Dunk's VLAMERTINGHE 9-0 Donelly 1
Mirza Mohd. Hussain's VAUCLERC 7-10 Babajan ... 2
Yuvaraja of Mysore's STORMALL 8-12 S. J. Meekings ... 3
C H Northmore's BACHELOR GIRL 7-0, Siely ... 4
Also Ran:—True Grace 9-6, Happy Princess 9-3, Hill and Dale 9-1, Sack the Lot 8-7, Hungary 8-2, Bruslee 7-10.
Betting: 2/1 against Vlamertinghe, Sack the Lot, 4/1 Vaucierc, Bachelor Girl, 5/1 against Happy Princess, 6/1 True Grace, Hill and Dale, longer prices rest.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 24 for places.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

### SOUTH AFRICA VS. ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 14.

At Edgbaston to-day when the South Africans met England in the first test match the weather was glorious and the sky cloudless. There were four thousand spectators. The wicket was recovering after rain. Taylor won the toss and sent in England.

The South Africans included a recently discovered fast-bowler Parker who was born in South Africa and is now playing for the Bradford League.

The England scoring: Hobbs made 57 and Sutcliffe 61 both not out. Extras four. Total 122 for loss of no wicket.

After the lunch 12,000 spectators witnessed the match. Sutcliffe bowled Parker 64. Sutcliffee scored one six and six fours. Hobbs Low bowled Blanckenberg 76. Hobbs was typically excellent and gave no chance. He made seven fours. Woolley caught Ward bowled Parker 64. Hendren not out 44. Chapman bowled Parker 8. Fender not out 24. Extras 11. Total 291 for 4.

After tea, England scoring: Hendren caught Nourse bowled Parker 74. He scored one 5 and six fours. Fender caught Taylor bowled Blanckenberg 36. Kilner not out 40. Tate caught Taylor bowled Parker 19. Gilligan not out 4. Extras 13. Total 398 for 7. Stumps were then drawn for the day.—Reuter.

Glenegle.—The weather was fine and enormous crowds witnessed the Final. Duncan was an irresistible epitome of confidence and astoundingly accurate. He won the first five holes in three and turned five up which he retained to the end of the first round. He played even better in the afternoon and won the first hole. He became seven up at fourth and then dormy eight. The match ended in a record defeat for Mitchell.—Reuter.

## COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 14.

The following are the closing cricket scores for the first day:—

Somerset versus Middlesex. Somerset made 178 runs, M. Lyon making 51 and Lee taking 5 for 35. Middlesex made 97 for 6.

Glamorgan versus Northants. Glamorgan made 108, Thomas taking 4 for 22 and Jupp 5 for 61. Northants made 93, Clay taking 7 for 15. Glamorgan in second innings made 27 for 3.

Leicestershire versus Sussex. Leicester made 196, Astill making 37 and Bowley taking 5 for 27.

Gloucestershire versus Essex. Essex made 188, Ridley making 54 and Parker taking 7 for 91. Gloucester made 67 for 5.

Lancashire versus Surrey. Surrey made 195, R. Tildesley taking 5 for 52. Lancashire made 84 for 4.

Kent versus Worcestershire. Kent made 137, Root taking 4 for 42 and Pearson taking 6 for 62. Worcester made 151 for 9, Pearson making 56 not-out.

Notts versus Hampshire. Notts made 273, Whysall making 61 and John Gunn making 87.

Yorkshire versus Derbyshire. Yorkshire made 169, Horsley taking 6 for 42. Derby made 30 for 5.—Reuter.

## FIRST TEST MATCH.

LONDON, June 14.

In the first Test match at Edgbaston to-day between England and South Africans England went in and made 393 for 7.—Reuter.

## GOLF TOURNAMENT.

GLENEAGLE, June 14.

In the "Glasgow Herald" Thousand Guineas Professional Golf Tournament Final, George Duncan of Haugar Hill beat Abe Mitchell of Northfieldland by 8 and 7.—Reuter.

## MYSORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 14.

JONES PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
M. Ali Asker's FEARLESS 7-11 A D Walker 1
Capt. Basavaraj Urs and Ali Asker's BLACK ROCK 7-10 S. J. Meekings ... 2
Rahimtula Sait's APPLAUSE 8-0 Donnelly 3
Also Ran:—Apple Blossom 8-9, Corrumeum 7-1 Gonna 7-0.
Betting: 7/4 against Fearless, 6/4 against Black Rock, 5/4 against Applause 4/1 against Apple Blossom, 7/1 others.
Tote paid Rs. 12 for win; Rs. 7, and Rs. 24 for places.

BEDOUIN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.
A. Sattar's EMPEROR 7-8 Black ... 1
H R. Dunk's ORPHAN 8-7 Donelly ... 2
T M. Goculdas' EQUITY 8-9 Andas ... 3
Rajmahomed Yazir's LUCKNOW 8-13 S. Meekings. ... 4
Also Ran:—Isonomy 9-10, Special 8-3, Anwarchand 7-4, Horizon 7-0, Linkleader 7-0.
Betting: 4/5 against Emperor, 3/1 against Orphan, 6/1 against Equity, Lucknow, 7/2 against Anwarchand 8/1 Isonomy, Special and others.
Tote paid Rs. 11 for win; Rs. 8-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 20 for places.

PALACE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
G A Marsh's CARREMAR 8-7 Huxley ... 1
T M Goculdas' WEE PAM 7-0 ... 2
C H. Northmore's PAMPHYLIA 8-7 A. D. Walker ... 3
Also Ran:—Little Spec 9-8, Baby Bunting 7-10, Winniburn 7-0 Cornflower 7-0.
Betting: 3/2 against Carremar, 5/2 against Little Spec, 3/1 against Pamphylia, ten rest.
Tote paid: Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 17, and Rs. 42 for places.

R. C. T. C. PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 8-13 Thompson: ... 1

(Continued in Column 5.)

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**
*MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1924.*


## THE INDIAN DEMAND.

The statement issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru with regard to the memorandum on Indian reform which has been prepared by Mrs. Besant, Mr. Sastri and others for presentation to the Secretary of State is opportune. The memorial fully represents the Indian view by insisting that India should draft her own Constitution in the same way as the Dominions and the Irish Free State. But with the characteristic Moderate method of doing things, the signatories of the memorial proceed to violate the principle of self-determination enunciated by themselves by arrogating to themselves the function of declaring what India should have. Not only do they take upon themselves to make reservations in respect of the country's demand but they proceed to stultify themselves and their fellow-countrymen in the eyes of the world by accepting the humiliating expedient of a Royal Commission which runs counter to the basic principle of self-determination.

A Royal Commission can only be appointed under the Government of India Act which seeks to commit the people of India to the acceptance of the arrogant claim of Britain to the trusteeship of their country—a claim which every self-respecting Indian has unequivocally repudiated and will continue to repudiate. As Pandit Motilal Nehru points out, India will never consent to submit the question whether she has or has not the right to frame her own constitution to any Royal or other Commission nor accept any constitution framed for her by others "This right," he adds, "must be conceded at the start and preliminaries settled at a fully representative conference at which representatives of British interests and experts will be welcome." The freedom of India must be the supreme consideration in the minds of all who concern themselves with the framing of her constitution. This being so, it is obvious that no constitution can secure freedom to India in the framing of which the representatives of her people, elected on the widest franchise possible, have not a dominant share. This does not mean that India is not just or willing enough to give due consideration to the obligations involved in her connection with Britain. Not only is she willing, but it is to her interest, to come to a permanent understanding with Britain as far as the latter's legitimate interests are concerned. But the acceptance of India's right to complete self-determination is a condition precedent to such understanding. No thinking Indian is opposed to reservations and safeguards in the constitution of the country because such reservations and safeguards are rendered necessary alike by the present political progress of the country and by the vested interests of Britain. But these reservations and safeguards must, as Pandit Motilal Nehru insists, be determined by responsible representatives of India and Britain and not by a coterie of politicians who happen to be in England

Mr. Sastri and his friends are, therefore, ill-serving their country by seeking to commit it to reservations which jeopardise its freedom. Even Sir Sankaran Nair is moved to protest that the provision made by them that Defence and Foreign Affairs should remain in the hands of the Viceroy is inconsistent with Dominion Home Rule. The enormous military expenditure, as he urges, is mainly responsible for the present situation in India particularly with regard to taxation and remuneration of services and it is not likely, therefore, that India will draft a constitution which will leave the military expenditure to the unfettered discretion of the Viceroy who will be guided mainly, if not entirely, by the Commander-in-Chief and other military advisers. The Indian demand was put tersely by Lala Lajpat Rai in his recent speech in London when he declared: "We want full Swaraj or full Dominion Status subject to such reservations as may be agreed upon between us for a number of years." This rules out, as the "New Leader" recognised in the course of an article which we reproduced on Saturday, both dictation from London and a bureaucratic inquiry such as the Government of India are instituting. There is only one way of meeting the situation in India and that is, to quote the Labour journal again, by a free conference between the British Government and the leaders of Indian opinion and, above all, Mahatma Gandhi. There is no other way.

## A MODEL MUNICIPALITY.

Last year's administration report of the Allahabad Municipal Board makes very interesting reading. It might be remembered that the Allahabad Municipality was captured by local Congressmen with the set purpose of carrying on the administration on "nationalistic lines and where possible to help the nation-building programme of the Congress", and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was made Chairman of the Municipal Board with that view. As the Chairman says, although the Board had little to do with the larger national issues, it had been their endeavour to introduce wherever possible this spirit of nationalism. With these ideals before them the new Board carried on their work in a most praiseworthy manner, with the cooperation of members of all shades of opinion. Spinning and scouting in the municipal schools have been introduced, and a definite attempt has been made to "develop the spirit of patriotism" of the boys and girls. Teachers and Municipal employees as well as the school children are impressed with the necessity of wearing khaddar, and Hindustani is used in the Board's work. Even at Municipal meetings Hindustani is almost invariably used, with the result that greater interest is now being taken by members in their work, as also by the public. To the list of holidays Tilak and Gandhi days are added, and the Empire Day has been omitted. Lord Reading was refused a welcome, while Moulana Shaukat Ali was presented with an address. The city was illuminated on the day Mahatma Gandhi was released from jail. All these events are mentioned merely to show that the Allahabad Municipal Board have kept their promise of carrying on the administration on truly national lines.

Coming to the other work of the Board it may be stated that the Board have created an altogether new atmosphere. They have brought more expenditure and intelligence to bear on the working of the Municipality. They have cleared the huge accumulations of work which they had inherited from their predecessors. As the chairman says, the activities of the Board have resulted in bringing Allahabad "a little nearer to what it should be". The water supply is better now than it has ever been before, and the Board have seriously tackled the problem of better and cleaner supply. The water works are now made self-supporting, and, what is more, the financial condition of the Municipality has been much improved. For the first time after many years Government have been paid a portion of their loan for water works. There was a substantial surplus at the end of the year even after paying part of the Government loan. Every endeavour was made last year to work without any help from Government and, as the chairman emphasises, "we want to stand on our own legs and do not believe in a Municipality being habitually carried on by means of doles." The total number of meetings held last year were 114 as against 58 in the previous year, and this alone gives one some idea of the work done by the new Municipal Board. The educational activities of the Board have been very striking. They have done away with superfluous schools and although the number of school children has slightly fallen it is mainly due to the new scheme having been brought into effect at the end of the year. The school committee was presided over by Mrs. Uma Nehru and there have been considerable retrenchments. A scheme of compulsory education has already been adopted and is now awaiting Government sanction.

The Allahabad Municipality was the first to be captured by Congressmen in India, and the year's working has shown what admirable work can be done through these local bodies in furtherance of the Congress programme. With their slender resource the Board have been able to achieve much. The most important thing is the new spirit which has been brought into the Municipal administration of that city. Compared with it, Bombay has been able to do very little, mainly owing to the obstructionist policy of the "Die-Hards" of the Corporation. In many quarters fears are sometimes expressed that the advent of Congressmen into local bodies will not be to their advantage, but the year's administration of the Allahabad Board should dispel all such fears. The Board have done their work fearlessly and honestly, and we are sure even the U. P. Government will admit the good work accomplished. Much of the credit for this achievement, it need hardly be said is due to the able and indefatigable chairman, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

## Notes of the Day.

**The French Cabinet.**

M. Herriot, the brilliant Mayor of Lyons, and that rare bird among Frenchmen, a Free Trader, has formed his Cabinet which is composed entirely of Radicals and Radical Socialists, the Socialists having refused to take office. The refusal of Socialists to accept office will be understood by those who realise the most remarkable feature of the results of the recent Elections and it is the victory gained by the party representing the workers, namely, the Socialists, apart, of course, from the Moscow Communists. But for the policy of the latter who put up candidates in a number of constituencies where the only probable result could be to help the Nationalist *bloc*, the Socialists would have gained more than the 109 seats they now occupy in the Chamber. The Socialists being in a minority, can only join a Coalition Cabinet under M. Herriot, facing a strong Right Opposition and the small but compact body of Communists, at the risk of surrendering their independence and their prospect of coming to power in the future. The position is thus ably summarised by M. Jean Longuet in the "New Leader":

"If we held the 184 seats actually occupied by the Radicals in a Left majority of 290 members, we might consider a coalition; if, on the other hand, the Communist Party had failed as completely in France as it has in England, Belgium, Austria, or Denmark in its efforts to divide the workers, another obstacle to participation in the Government would be removed. As it is, we should clearly commit a serious error in taking responsibility for government in a Chamber where, in spite of the talent and high standing of our members, we should run the risk of causing bitter disappointment among the workers; for they would imagine that a Socialist Government was in power, whilst in reality the Socialists would be in a hopeless minority, not only in the Chamber, but within the Left *Bloc*. Divided as the workers are, especially in the Paris area, our participation in the Government would be exploited in a dangerous manner by Communist demagogues. To ensure future progress we must maintain our independence, in spite of the coalition for election purposes which a scandalous electoral law forced upon us."

Remaining outside the Cabinet not only will they retain their independence but prevent M. Herriot's Government from going wrong. That the latter may count upon their support so long as they try to repair the evil caused by M. Poincare's Government, of course, goes without saying.

**Justice McCardie and Parliament.**

The "New Statesman's" suggestion that the House of Commons should take note of Justice McCardie's conduct in the O'Dwyer-Nair case ought to commend itself to every right-thinking member of that body, whether he be a Liberal, Conservative or Labourite, but we doubt if it will be acted upon by the present Parliament. Justice McCardie has perpetrated what the "New Statesman" rightly characterises as an outrage upon the principles of British justice. If such conduct were to be connived at by the British nation, then the impression would gain ground not only among the peoples of India and Great Britain but all the world over that the principles of British justice are not immutable but are liable to be diluted in the interests of imperial aggrandisement. In order to shield both O'Dwyer and Dyer, from the consequences of their deeds, Justice McCardie went out of his way to condemn unheard not only the members of the Hunter Commission but also the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He cannot be removed from the Bench without a resolution of both the Houses to which, as the "New Statesman" points out, the House of Lords, which had applauded the Dyerian atrocities, will not assent, but if the House of Commons is really anxious that the high reputation which British Courts of justice carry in the eyes of all nations should not be tarnished, it should take severe notice of Justice McCardie's conduct and reassure the world that the British nation sets a higher value on right and justice than on even a world-wide empire. But will the House take this step?

**Poona's Example.**

The liquor question in Poona has been engaging the attention of the local leaders for a long time past, but they have been unable to do much on account of the strong official opposition. But things would appear to be taking a more hopeful turn now. It is reported that the Excise Advisory Committee at Poona has unanimously decided to close the liquor shops on Sundays and on all public holidays, including Hindu and Mahomedan sectional holidays. The Committee has also passed, by a majority, a resolution that the shops should be kept open only from 3 p.m. to sunset, while a few shops have been recommended to be closed down altogether. These recommendations to Government, if they are accepted by the Minister, should go some way towards eliminating the drink evil. The question is, however, whether the Minister will accept these proposals which must appear to him to be drastic. If the professions and practice of the Excise Minister have anything in common the proposals ought to be accepted by him. We wonder whether the advisory committee of Bombay is capable of taking up a strong attitude like that of the Poona committee. The Collector recently complained to the Excise Committee that his advisory committee was not reasonable and consisted of men who had little experience. The fact is that when the advice of these so-called advisory committees is neither sought, nor heeded, the committees are bound to become a nuisance to the Collector. But, we ask, is it not time that the Minister, with or without the advice of the committees, took a strong line of action to put down the evil of drink in the city? If the Collector of Bombay cannot do anything better, he can at least imitate the good example of Poona.

**An Ayurvedic Dispensary.**

The decision of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation, to give a small sum of Rs. 100 towards maintaining an Ayurvedic dispensary under the supervision of the National Medical College authorities, is a step in the right direction though long overdue. The Commissioner in his letter has forgotten that even western medical science is not exact, and can never be exact. Medicine is empirical, and even according to the Committee appointed by the Madras Government, "from the stand-point of science, the Indian systems are logical and scientific, self-sufficient efficient and economical, except in the surgical line." Why then damn the systems and relegate them to utter neglect, simply because there are a few quacks in this country as in any other? It is to be deplored that Indian systems are not properly taught in this country, except at a few centres, notably Delhi, but that is because there is no encouragement from the State and the Government do not recognise them. We know of a well-known doctor in Madras, who was accused of "infamous conduct" a few years ago, simply because he had the courage to associate himself with an Ayurvedic dispensary. The National Medical College in Bombay is making some researches in Indian drugs, and the proposed dispensary will be under its care. Owing to neglect Indian systems have not advanced. It is for Indian doctors now in the light of advance made in the West to give new life to the indigenous systems, which are in some ways more suitable to this climate and the habits of the people. Even now, it must not be forgotten that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are more popular in this country, and the Vaids and Hakims treat a larger number of patients, than are treated by those trained under the Western system.

**Untouchables and the Corporation.**

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has taken a sane, and obviously the only possible, view regarding the question of admission of "untouchables" in restaurants and eating-houses. Few Hindu hotel keepers would cater to any other customers except Hindu. If these hotel-keepers are to be obliged to cater to "untouchables" against their will, should they not be obliged to cater to Muslim, Parsi and Christian customers also? Some day we may find these latter being freely admitted to Hindu hotels and restaurants, just as at present Hindu customers are admitted to Parsi and Muslim hotels and restaurants, but we have not reached that state of things yet. But in any case compulsion in the admission of customers must be ruled out of court. It is Hindu society itself that must evolve a sufficient sense of humanity, justice and communal solidarity, to admit the "untouchables" to all the social privileges which the so-called higher castes have appropriated to themselves.

**Deshbandhu Das and Women Franchise.**

The May number of "Stree-Dharma," which is the organ of the Women's Indian Association, is responsible for the statement that Deshbandhu Das, while agreeable to including girls in the scheme of compulsory primary education which he has promised to carry through as the head of the Calcutta Corporation, "is determined to obstruct every reform concerning women and children which has to be passed through the Legislative Council" and that "he will aim at preventing a single woman in the Province gaining the vote for either mofussil Municipality or Legislative Council for the next four years (his own idea of the time it will take his policy to achieve success)." The Deshbandhu, according to "Stree Dharma," expressed these views in the course of an interview which he gave to its editor "some weeks ago." We find it extremely difficult to believe that the great Bengali patriot could express himself so completely opposed to the extension of the municipal and legislative franchise to women as suggested in the report of the interview. It seems likely that the Deshbandhu has been misunderstood by the interviewer. If the report of the interview does not catch the eye of the Bengal leader, it would be well if some one draws his attention to it and gets his correct views on the question of the enfranchisement of women in India.

## THE LEE COMMISSION REPORT

### POSITION OF FUTURE RECRUITS.

(BY ROLLING STONE.)

II

In my last article I referred to the far-reaching and highly objectionable recommendation of the Commission to give an option to future recruits to refuse to go under the control of the Indian Legislatures even if the department in which they work is considered suitable for being transferred to such control. A little reflection will show that this practically amounts to giving the Services a veto over any such transfer. If any substantial proportion of the members of a Service—for example, the Imperial Police Service—insist on remaining as an All-India Service and refuse to go away on proportionate pension any proposal to transfer the Police Department to the control of Ministers is bound to be frustrated. The only way in which the transfer could be carried out would be to keep on paying these recalcitrant officers their full pay and employ them under the Government of India on some nominal duties and to find money for paying other men who would consent to do the work under the Ministers—which is not practical politics.

**A Muddleheaded Recommendation.**

How muddle-headed the Commission have been over this point is well seen in para. 103 in which it is stated that one reason for making this recommendation is "a desire *to make the system elastic* in order in some degree to accommodate the future of the Services to the further development of self-government in India." It would have been more correct if they had stated that it was devised to put an effective obstacle in the path of the further development of self-government in India, for the one thing that it does is to destroy all elasticity and to place further progress in the direction of transferring control at the mercy and goodwill of the Services. When the Report comes up for discussion in the Assembly it is to be hoped that some members will take the trouble to expose the implications of this recommendation and oppose it tooth and nail. It is one thing for an employee to demand higher emoluments—he may be worthy of his hire or he may find the value of his wages less than he expected owing to world factors outside his control. It is quite a different thing—and quite an intolerable thing at that—for him to dictate who should run the business. Every recruit to the service after the Government of India Act 1919 was passed or even after the declaration of August 1917 was made is or should be perfectly well aware that the governance of India has to progress in the direction of responsible government and for him to claim to be aggrieved because the field in which he is working is brought under such responsible government is sheer nonsense. On no principle of common sense or equity can such a claim be defended, and seriously to propose to confer this option on recruits who joined after 1919 shows how little the Commission cared for facilitating India's progress on the path of responsible Government.

**Mastery In Our Own House.**

To my mind there is one thing of supreme and vital importance which requires to be made clear and insisted on with reference to the position of the Services *vis-a-vis* the public. It is that the members of the Services must in future really be the servants of the State, not its masters. Like Louis XIV the I.C.S. could and did say "We are the State." That position the Indian people are not prepared to tolerate any longer, and any Indian who proposes or assents to any proposals like the present one calculated to prolong indefinitely a privileged position for the members of the Services is, I venture to assert, betraying the best interests of the country. I am not afraid of the bogey of falling off in recruitment. If we want Britons for any work and if we cannot get them on the handsome emoluments which they now enjoy, we may even pay more provided they are willing to come as our servants. If they will not come except in the privileged position sought to be secured to them for an indefinite and ever extending period, the sooner their recruitment stops the better.

I shall in the next article consider the Commission's proposals as to medical relief, covenants, passage allowances and so forth.

*Previous article was published in our issue of 12th instant.

## FRENCH PREMIER.

### ERRIOT TO FORM CABINET.

### SOON TO GO TO LONDON.

PARIS, June 14.

A Havas Agency message says:—
M. Herriot accepts the offer to form a vernment.

LATER.

M. Herriot has agreed to form a Cabinet d has announced that he hopes to go to ndon during the next week-end.—Reuter.

### THE FRENCH CABINET.

#### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCCMENT OF PERSONNEL.

PARIS, June 14.

A Havas Agency message says:—
The Cabinet has been officially formed.
Premier and Foreign Office: Herriot.
Justice: Rene Renoult.
Home Department: Chautemps.
War: General Nollet.
Marine: Dumesnil.
Finances: Clementel.
Public Education: Francois Albert.
Public Works: Paytral.
Trade: Raynaldy.
Agriculture: Queville.
Labour: Justin Godard.
Colonies: Daladier.
Liberated Regions: Dalbiez.
Pensions: Bovier Lapierre.
Ministers' Secretaries:—
Posts and Telegraphs: Pierre Robert.
Trade and Marine: Leon Meyer.
Aeronautique: Laurent Eynac.
Technical Education: Morogiafferi.—Reuter.

### O STRIKING PERSONALITIES.

### ERRIOT AT MERCY OF SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, June 14.

Paris.—The Cabinet is composed entirely Republican Socialists and Radi-Socialists refused to take office the present circumstances. The binet is characterised by the dearth striking personalities though exceptions ides M. Herriot are M. Clemental who has ady held portfolios of Finance and Com-rce with distinction and M. Nollet who hitherto been the President of the Inter-ied Military Control Mission in Germany. olitical prophets predict that the new binet's tenure of office will be short and my. It is noteworthy that M. Herriot at the mercy of the Socialists who con-ute one-third of the Left majority of or 320 with the Communists, which is ed with a compact opposition of 260. euter.

### BLOW TO HERRIOT.

#### GERMAN PRESS ON PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

LONDON, June 14.

Berlin.—Newspapers consider the election M. Doumergue a severe blow to M. Her. t and his supporters and not a very good en for the prospects of M. Herriot's vernment which, some of the papers are opinion M. Briand's Cabinet will soon pplant.—Reuter.

### THREE FRENCH LEADERS

The most interesting aspect of the rench elections to the detached observer the changed personnel which it involves the Chamber. In one direction there as been a slaughter of the innocents, and he competitors for power will probably be und among the three figures MM. Briand, ainleve, and Herriot.

M. Briand, the Lloyd George of France, said to possess two souls—the Communist nd the Conservative. But on neither side as he much affinity with M. Millerand, ho sworo that he "would rather call the weeper of the Rue St. Honore to office han the golfer of Cannes." M. Painleve another ex-Premier and a distinguished athematician. Those who lean to the ight trust that M. Painleve may led the eft, since it is held that no man could nore, surely wreck their party!

But it is to M. Herriot, the Mayor of yons, most people in this country turn hen they wish to imagine the true leader f the Left, since in the English sense he s a real Liberal. France does not see him n the light of a leader. He is considered to e colorless, academic, over-conceited, and acking in the biting quality which goes ome across the Channel. He has not suc-eeded in the Chamber as he undoubtedly has done in Lyons. He either lacks con-fidence in his position or the ability to con-vince others of his confidence. His has a Parliamentary reputation yet to make.

From these three figures, however, it seems reasonably certain the next Premier will be chosen. But how many of those who had worn the supreme honor in the decorous and loyal privacy of their imagina-tions have fallen! The Royalist group ap-pear to have gone *en masse*. M. Leon Daudet has gone, and even General de Castelnau, the Catholic leader. More im-pressive, perhaps, is the disappearance of M. Worth, who is known to the women of two continents.

TH7 AUTHOR OF THE TREATY.

These, after all, however, are the small fry. But what must one think of the de-feat of M. Tardieu, the author of the Treaty of Versailles? M. Poincare may re-

**Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.**

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## WEST AFRICA.

### "LIKELY TO BE ANOTHER INDIA".

### DISCONTENT AMONG "NATIVES."

LONDON, June 14.

Reverend E. W. Thompson speaking at the British Missionary Society Conference at Wembley declared that it would not be many years before things would come to the same pass in West Africa as they had reached in India. No self-respecting and educated people would be permanently satisfied with the state of subjection to another race. The criticism that education had spoilt the native meant that the sort of education given in the past was not altogether satisfactory. Officials felt that education given in West Africa was too little related to the life of the people. Schools of commercial training ought to be established.—Reuter.

### LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

#### SERVICES RUNNING NORMALLY.

LONDON, June 14.

Every station on London underground Railways is open to-day. Services are running normally.—Reuter.

### AMERICAN MISSIONARY ESCAPES.

LONDON, June 14.

Peking.—A message from Canton says the Consul reports that the American mission-ary Rex Ray escaped from bandits on Wed-nesday. The British Missionary Jaffray is still in capivity.

### BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 14.

The Board of Trade Returns for May show that Imports were 122,000.000 sterling being an increase of 36,000,000 sterling com-pared with April and Exports 70,000,000 sterling an increase of 7,500,000 sterling.—Reuter.

### RELEASE OF MR. BHARATI AND AFTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

Sjt. Chidambara Bharati of the local Shri Bharatashrama, who was arrested by the police on a charge of alleged obstruction of traffic while he was addressing a gathering near Moore Market on 10th instant and sentenced to three days' impri-sonment, was released last evening. The Ashrama, as a protest against his arrest and sentence, has set on foot a programme of free speech Satyagraha for which volun-teers from Madura and other centres in the south have been invited. The support of the local Congress Committee has been sought and speeches will be delivered every day at the same place.

### VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 14.

Volunteers continued their march yester-day as usual. Mrs. Ramaswamy Naicker and two other caste Hindu ladies who want-ed to worship in the local temple were held up yesterday by Devasam authorities out-side Nalambalam or the inner shrine under the pretext that they got themselves polluted by passing along the passage at the barricade where Eazhava Satyagrahis were standing. Ladies went to the outer walls of the temple but were prevented from entering the tem-ple. They urged their right to enter and worship in the temple and when they found that their persuasions were of no avail they had their own lamp lit up where they stood in front of the Deity and offered Poojah in strict confirmity with the orthodox usuage in the presence of several other devotees.

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gret that he is no longer President of the Council now that the chief disturber of his peace has gone. M. Tardieu's gambit was to go one better than M. Poincare. Na-tionalist and reactionary, he aimed at the position it is highly improbable now he will ever see. A good many of the fetters of Europe were forged in that hard brain, and, strange revenge of time, France has flung out the blacksmith.

With him disappears another arch-Clemencist, M. Mandel. He had not only cast himself for high places; he had even been given exalted roles by others! Gift-ed with as strong a mind as a will, he has won many signal triumphs in the Chamber and out, not the least of these being his ability to impress his personality upon the Chamber as sharply distinct from that of his distinguished chief, M. Clemenceau.

M. Manoury, the ex-Minister, has gone, and the two Barres, father and son. But as some compensation for this slaughter of the innocents there appear the notorious M. Marty, the Communist of the Black Sea mutiny fame; M. Malvy, the banished ex-Minister, through sheltering whom M. Painleve fell; and M. Franklin Bouillon, who undermined the Sevres Treaty, and must share the direct responsibility for the Lausanne Clauses.—The "Westminster Gazette."

### FRENCH REVENUE RETURNS.

PARIS, June 15.

The Havas Agency states:—The May reve-nue returns totalled 1968 million francs ex-ceeding the figures of 1923 by 329 millions. For the first five months of 1924 the in-crease exceeds 1923 figures by 2700 millions.—Reuter.

## THE SWARAJ PARTY.

### POLICY AND PROGRAMME.

### NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

At a meeting held recently, Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding, the Swaraj Party in the Assembly have framed revised rules governing the policy and programme of the Party and recommended them to the gene-ral council of the Party for consideration in view of recent developments in the poli-tical situation in India and also of the ex-perience of work gained in the different Legislative Councils.

PROGRAMME OF THE PARTY.

After defining the constituent parts of the Party and providing for combinations with other parties and the members of the Assembly, it is laid down that it shall be the constant aim and endeavour of the Party to secure full satisfaction of the Nattonal Demand as set out in the resolu-tion adopted by the Assembly on 18th Feb-ruary, 1924, and so long as no adequate response is made by the Government to the said resolution, the Party shall continue to resort to a policy of obstruction in such form and manner as it may determine from time to time with or without the consent and co-operation of other parties and mem-bers of the Assembly, as circumstances may require. The Party shall, in particular, take necessary action to secure as far as possible. (a) Rejection of Budgets and Fin-ancial Bills. (b) Rejection of all new pro-posals or legislative measures calculated to increase, strengthen or consolidate the power of the bureaucracy. (c) Introduc-tion and passing bills and measures for the removal from the Statute Book of all re-pressive and other laws curtailing the civic and political rights of the people of India. It shall be the duty of the Party to pro-mote the healthy growth of national life by introducing bills and measures calculated (a) to help the constructive programmes of the Indian National Congress. (b) To ad-vance the national, economic and commer-cial interests of the country in all other ways and to prevent the drain of public wealth from India by checking all the acti-vities leading to exploitation. (c) To establish harmonious relations between the different races and communities inhabiting India. (d) To help the organisation of Labour agricultural and industrial, through-out the country and adjust the relations of landlords and tenants and of capitalists and workmen. Then follow rules for mem-bership, election of office-bearers and ap-pointment of various committees.

SWARAJ PARTY AND COMMITTEES OF LEGISLATURE.

In regard to holding office and member-ship on the Committees of the Legislature it is provided that no member of the Party shall accept any office as the gift of the Government with or without salary or other remuneration. The Party may adopt one of its own members or any other elected member of the Assembly as a candidate for election to the office of the President of the Assembly, when such office is thrown open to election and also for the office of the Deputy President. No member of the Party so adopted shall seek election for any of the said offices. Members of the Party may accept any appointment made by the elected President of the Assembly to Panel of Chairman or other office connected with the Legislature. No member shall seek or accept nomination to any Committee ap-pointed by the Government or serve on any such Committee provided that the Party may for special reasons decide by a majo-rity of three-fourths of the members present at a meeting to permit any member or members to serve on any particular Com-mittee appointed by the Government. Mem-bers of the Party are eligible to seek elec-tion to Select Committees and Departmen-al and other Committees to be elected wholly or partly by the Assembly, provided that no member shall seek election unless he has been previously approved of by the Party or the Executive Committee or the Emergency Committee or the leader of the Party.

Important provisions of Rules regarding the conduct of business in the Assembly are that the members are at liberty to exercise the right of interpellation with a view to elicit information. No member shall ballot for or move any motion or amendment or ballot for or introduce any Bill which has been disallowed by the Motions or Bills Committee under Rule 13 after being in-formed by the Secretary that such motion, amendment or bill has been so disallowed. No motion for adjournment of business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be made by any member without the approval of the Executive Committee or the Emergency Committee.

PARTY QUESTIONS.

Following shall be treated as Party ques-tions:—(a) All matters declared to be Party questions at a meeting of the Party or by the Executive Committee before the day appointed for the commencement of the debate on such matters. (b) All matters declared to be Party questions by the Emer-gency Committee of the Party on the day of debate and at any stage thereof. No member shall be at liberty to vote on any Party question except in accordance with the instructions issued by the whip of the Party who, in such insturctions, shall spe-cify the clause of the Rule 32, under which the said question is to be treated as a Party question. In matters requiring prompt action on the spot which cannot be dealt with at a meeting of the Party or of the Executive Committee or Emergency Committee the leader of the Party shall have power to issue such instructions as he may deem proper and all members shall follow such instructions. No member shall take exception during the process of the proceedings in the Assembly to any whip or written instructions issued by the leader and signed by him or the whip on any

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ground whatever. The deputy leader shall exercise all the functions of the leader in the latter's absence.

EXPULSION OF MEMBER.

Any member who has acted contrary to the policy and programme and the rules of the Party or has deliberately disregard-ed any whip or written instructions issued by the leader and in his absence by the deputy leader may be removed from the membership of the Party at a meeting at-tended by not less than half the total num-ber of members if so decided by a majority of three-fourths of those present. No such decision shall be made by the Party without a reasonable notice to such member and without hearing any explanation which such member has to give.

## CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

### NOT SUFFICIENT TO WIN SWARAJ".

### MR. S. IYENGAR ON MAHATMAJI'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar in course of a statement to the press, after referring to Mr. Gandhi as one who gave to degenerate India a new inspiration and a hope that can never diminish and as one who has helped India to recover her lost soul and has laid the foundations of Indian Nationalism broad and deep and has given it a new and unalterable orientation, said that the country expected Mr. Gandhi to weld together all parties in the Congress and to give a rousing programme and to directing his attention to Govern-ment. But he wants the Congress to con-tinue, for an indefinite time, to confine itself to the Constructive Programme and a tech-nical reaffirmation of the Triple Boycott.

While all agree to every item of the Con-structive Programme, it is not sufficient by itself to win Swaraj. Charkha, Handloom and Khadi by themselves have no direct and decisive Swaraj value before the era of machinery and cotton mills, and while en-joying Swaraj the whole of India was ex-clusively clad in hand-spun and hand-woven khadi and yet it lost its Swaraj. Besides, there are now countries in the world which have a full democratic self-Government though they depend upon foreign markets for clothing and food stuffs.

DRINK EVIL.

The drink evil, another item of the con-structive Programme, can only be abolished if we get Swaraj. Per contra, the abolition of drink has no Swaraj value. The drink evil was far less in India before the British do-mination. Nevertheless, India lost Swaraj. There are many countries in the world which are not dry, but which have full democratic self-Government.

Another item of the Constructive Pro-gramme, namely, National Education is also impossible without self-Government and the removal of Untouchability is also very difficult without Swaraj, as it is largely a question of vested rights.

On the question of the Triple Boycott, Mr. Iyengar agreed with the Swaraj Party who think that it has largely failed in the past and experience shows that any attempt to revive it cannot meet with much success.

The Congress policy should be the capture of seats and adoption either of the Sinn Fein method or of the method of full and total obstruction. As to full and severe non-violent non-co-operation of an exclusively political type, nationalising of local bodies, political education and formation of non violent pedestrian Jathas like those of the Akalis and nation-wide organisation as op-posed to the limited organisation proposed by Mr. Gandhi, are a few of the chief measures by which alone Swaraj can be attained.

Regarding the Congress organisation, Mr. Iyengar regrets Mr. Gandhi's desire to lead only the No-changers and not the entire Congress. The Congress, Mr. Iyengar says, should continue to be the common organisa-tion for all Nationalists and should have a common programme. Mr. Iyengar concludes with an exhortation to join and stiffen up the Swaraj Party on the basis of an all round and vigorous programme for the achievement of Swaraj, awaiting, however, for the time being, the decision of the All-India Congress Committee.

## A. I. C. C.

### MEETING TO BE HELD AT SABARMATI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

It has been decided to hold the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 27th instant in the Satyagraha Ash-ram where arrangements will be made for the lodging of delegates coming from outside. Meetings of the Working Committee and the Khadi Board will be held on the 25th instant in the Satyagraha Ashram.

### PODANUR STRIKES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that the power to condone the break of ser-vices involved by a strike does not lie with the Agent, South Indian Railway, but with the Board of the Railway and the Secretary of State through the Railway Board.

To prevent any possible misconception in regard to the question of future retrench-ments, it may be stated that this has been under consideration for some time, and steps to be taken had already been decided upon prior to the strike taking place. In order, however, to make some concession to the men it is now decided that this retrenchment would be waived for the time being, provid-ed the men present themselves for work without further delay.

## THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

### LAHORE RESOLUTION

### MR. JINNAH ON M. MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah interviewed by a repre-sentative of "The Bombay Chronicle" said:—"With reference to the interview published in "The Bombay Chronicle" of June 8, I must say Mr. Mahomed Ali has completely misrepresented the proceedings of the last sessions of the Muslim League at Lahore. I will not stoop to the methods of vilification to which he has resorted by saying that there is hardly an honest work-er in the community not already enlisted a member of the Khilafat organisation, there-by suggesting that any one who is not a member of the Khilafat organisation is not an honest worker. Khilafat is a word which commands the respect of every Mus-salman, but not Mr. Mahomed Ali's organi-sation. Throughout his long interview he has not given the slightest indication of the lines on which the so-called Khilafat organisation is going to work in future, barring the vague statement that a full programme of work has been outlined, and, to use Mr. Mahomed Ali's own words it means nothing less than the reconstruction of Islamic life in India. It will be much better for Mr. Mahomed Ali to get rid of the hangers-on in his Khilafat organisa-tion, who think more of the funds than of the Khilafat. It is possible then that they may regain from the discredited position in which the organisation stands at pre-sent. Mr. Mahomed Ali was trite in resorting to the very argument which the bureaucracy advances as to the strength of representation in the Muslim League. It ill-becomes Mr. Mahomed Ali to try and make this minute analysis to show that the attendance was meagre. May I ask Mr. Mahomed Ali, how many people were pre-sent when he assisted in founding the All-India Muslim League at Dacca? May I know, how many people were present in Calcutta when Mr. Mahomed Ali had the honour to read the address of the Presi-dent in English? May I know, how many members were present when Mr. Mahomed Ali divided the League at Agra and car-ried the resolution of the separate electo-rates for Mussalmans? Did the League, on all those occasions, represent the Mussal-man opinion? As far as I know, and I have attended many sessions of the League, the Lahore sessions was more representative much larger in attendance, than any other sessions of the League that I have known since 1913, excepting at Lucknow in 1916.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mahomed Ali says glibly that they tacked on to the Swaraj resolution impos-sible conditions and that he succeeded in carrying his amendment in the Subjects Committee by a majority, but the tables were turned on the fol-lowing morning and Mr. Mahomed Ali's amendment was defeated and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's amendment was substituted. But, he has not dared to state what that amend-ment was which he supported and which he ultimately rejected in the open Sessions of the League. The amendment which Mr. Mahomed Ali wanted the League to adopt, ran as follows:—"The basis of representa-tion in the legislature and in all other elected bodies shall be population, except that very small minorities may be given representation in excess of their numerical proportion in those cases in which they would remain entirely unrepresented in the absence of such exceptional treatment, sub-ject, however, to the essential proviso that no majority shall be reduced to a minority, or even to an equality." This means that Mr. Mahomed Ali, as he says he was one of the founders of the League, at that time was only too anxious to count the Hindu heads to be broken. As a loyal gate-keeper of Government in the year of grace 1924, he suggests representation according to population, which means counting of heads for the purpose of representation! The far-reaching consequences of such a prin-ciple being adopted by the League, at this juncture, one shudders to contemplate. It means that in the Central Legislature, Mahomedans would have one-fifth of the representatives, whereas even at the present moment they have nearly one-third; that in U. P., which is undoubtedly the centre of great Muslim culture and influence, ac-cording to this proposal, they would get 14 per cent., whereas it is at present 30, and even the famous Jehangirabad amendment, which was supported by Pundit Motilal Nehru secures to the Mahomedans 25 per cent. representation in the Municipalities. This question of representation of Mahomedans in the legislatures and various other elected bodies, is a question which has given the greatest possible trouble for the last many years to arrive at an adjustment. It was with the good-will and spirit of give-and-take that we succeeded in bringing about, what is known as, Lucknow Compact, and if the League had been induced to pass this reso-lution, the League would certainly have ended thereafter within a few months. Either this was a mischievous proposal, or it was put forward by those who do not ap-preciate the gravity of this question.

THE LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

Dr. Ziaudin Ahmed, therefore, moved an amendment to substitute the following for Mr. Mahomed Ali's proposal. It runs as follows:—"The mode of representation in the legislatures and in all other elected bodies shall guarantee adequate and effec-tive representation to minorities in every province, subject, however, to the essential proviso, that no majority shall be reduced to a minority, or even to equality." This means that Mr. Mahomed Ali, as he says he was one of the founders of the League, at that time was only too anxious to count the Hindu heads to be broken. As a loyal gate-keeper of Government in the year of grace 1924, he suggests representation according to population, which means counting of heads for the purpose of representation! The far-reaching consequences of such a prin-ciple being adopted by the League, at this juncture, one shudders to contemplate. It means that in the Central Legislature, Mahomedans would have one-fifth of the representatives, whereas even at the present moment they have nearly one-third; that in U. P., which is undoubtedly the centre of great Muslim culture and influence, ac-cording to this proposal, they would get 14 per cent., whereas it is at present 30, and even the famous Jehangirabad amendment, which was supported by Pundit Motilal Nehru secures to the Mahomedans 25 per cent. representation in the Municipalities. This question of representation of Mahomedans in the legislatures and various other elected bodies, is a question which has given the greatest possible trouble for the last many years to arrive at an adjustment. It was with the good-will and spirit of give-and-take that we succeeded in bringing about, what is known as, Lucknow Compact, and if the League had been induced to pass this reso-lution, the League would certainly have ended thereafter within a few months. Either this was a mischievous proposal, or it was put forward by those who do not ap-preciate the gravity of this question.

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(Continued on next page).

## SIR ASHUTOSH.

### "UNIVERSITY'S GREATEST SON".

### LORD LYTTON'S TRIBUTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Lord Lytton who came specially from Darjeeling for the purpose, presided this evening over a special meeting of the Se-nate of the Calcutta University held to express sorrow at the death of Sir Ashutosh Mookerji.

The Governor said the Senate had assem-bled under the shadow of a great disaster. They stood in the presence of death and with bowed heads and heavy hearts they had come to mourn the loss of their Univer-sity's greatest son. Sir Ashutosh was the most striking and most representative Ben-gali of his time. After referring to the versatility of Sir Ashutosh's intellect and the variety of his interests, the Governor said that the University of Calcutta as it stood to-day bore the indelible impress of 35 years of his devoted labour.

"NO ANTAGONISM."

Referring to the work of the Post Graduate Department of the University which was the outstanding product of Sir Ashutosh's great career, Lord Lytton men-tioned last year's controversy between him-self and Sir Ashutosh and said:—"So com-pletely did Sir Ashutosh, the creator of the Department, dominate and control the whole of its activities, so concentrated was his attention upon its progress and develop-ment that he could admit no fault in any policy which made for its advancement and he was perhaps a little too ready to see in critics of other features of the life of the University potential enemies of the cause that was so near his heart. In the last year he and I have been spoken of as anta-gonists, but there was no fundamental dif-ference of principle between us to justify any antagonism. Myself a graduate of a great University I am able to sympathise with the University point of view and I approach all affairs of the University as its Chancellor first and only subsequently as Governor of the Province. We ought to have been great collaborators and it was always my hope that time would have con-vinced Sir Ashutosh that there was nothing antagonistic between my ideals and his. Even if there had been more reality than I am prepared to admit in the issues which seemed temporarily to divide us all con-troversy would be silenced in the presence of death."

Concluding, his Excellency said that for many years Sir Ashutosh was in fact the University and the University was Sir Ashu-tosh. His Excellency in suggesting a me-morial to Sir Ashutosh said that no worthier memorial could be conceived than the endowment of that Post Graduate De-partment which he had created. Let each one of us, he said, severally resolve that this cherished creation of his life shall not suffer because he has left us. While his great work is still fresh in our minds, while we almost seem to see him sitting in our midst and can still hear the echoes of his commanding voice, let all differences be for-gotten, all mistakes forgiven, let us build over his ashes the temple of reconciliation, let us unite in common determination to work together for those changes which are inevitable if our University is to keep its fair name before the world. Let the foun-dation-stone of that temple of reconcilia-tion be a joint and common purpose to re-ceive the teaching University of Calcutta as a sacred trust from his dying hands, and in years to come, whatever changes may be found essential in the general orga-nisation of the University, to allow nothing to threaten its stability, its prosperity, its freedom or its future development."

Resolutions expressing sorrow and ap-pointing a Committee to take steps for a memorial were passed.

### GANDHIJI AND SWARAJ.

#### PT. SHAMLAL NEHRU'S SPEECH AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 15.

Addressing a public meeting this evening, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M. L. A. (Swaraj-ist), referred to the present political situa-tion and declared there was not much difference between the Swaraj Party and Mahatma Gandhi excepting on the question of Council entry. They quite realised the economic importance of hand-cup and hand-woven cloth and would not have se-ceded from the entire programme of Mahat-maji had the country been on with him in order to keep up the prestige of the great national movement before the world. They found it necessary to give battle to bureau-tracy both inside and outside the Councils. He advised a complete boycott of foreign cloth and revival of Khaddar.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim unity he pointed out that it was only the wicked who created difference between the two communities. Each religion taught morali-ty, love of country and service to the poor and the helpless. A true Mahomedan could have no proper grievance against a true Hindu.

He next dealt exhaustively on the cow question. Nearly fifty-four lakhs of cows were slaughtered, he said, every year of which only 2 lakhs came to the use of Mahomedans and ten lakhs for the other communities in India while the large pro-portion of 42 lakhs of the slaughtered cows went out of the country. He said he would bring forward a Bill prohibiting the export of beef outside India and maintained cows were slaughtered less for the use in India than for outside purposes and attributed the scarcity of milk and the high cost of cattle to the huge slaughter that was going on all over the country.

Mrs. Shamlal Nehru, the first lady Muni-cipal Commissioner of Allahabad, also spoke stressing on Khaddar.

# INDIAN ORATORS.

## THEIR LINGUISTIC ABILITY

## A BRITISH JOURNALIST'S APPRECIATION.

I may have been especially fortunate in India, but I am leaving it with a profound admiration for the linguistic ability of the educated Indian and for the innate sense of style which enables so many Indians of different races to express themselves in a language which is not their own with grammatical accuracy, and, what is more, in a manner which is a pleasure to a critical listener, writes a special correspondent of the "Times" from Bombay in mail week.

Doubtless the Babu, whose extensive, but peculiar, vocabulary delighted past generations is still extant, but has the average European in India a right to laugh at the startlingly comic mistakes made by Indians who have "crammed" English for examination purposes in indifferent schools, when he seldom, indeed, speaks or writes the vernaculars nearly as proficiently as many thousand Indians speak and write English? One hears it said that the younger and young middle-aged members of the Civil Services are worse linguists than their predecessors. The increase of secretarial drudgery, the advent of the motor-car, which curtails tours in the *mufussil* [country districts], are both held responsible for this; but I fancy the fact is that so many Indians now speak and write English well that the official is often relieved from the necessity of learning a difficult vernacular really thoroughly.

And whatever the case of the official, the British trader or industrialist is usually a bad linguist. How many of the home-bred officials employed in the railway workshops or of the British engineers employed in British-owned or Indian-owned mills and factories can talk, let alone write, the language of their work-people at all accurately? So let us not be too superior when Indians make mistakes in English. We make at least as many in Urdu and Marathi and Tamil.

Moreover, we have not as many really good speakers among the European official and non-official members of the Councils and even of the Assembly as there are among the Indians. And how many Europeans in India can write or converse in any vernacular with the power and certainty and literary form which one associates with the Maharajah of Bikanir, Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. C. Chintamani, or Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, to take a few names among many?

### ORATORICAL MODELS.

One British criticism which one often hears is that Indian orators, pamphleteers and leader-writers often spoil their effect by an unnecessary pomposity of style which they are inclined to expend upon trivial subjects. There is something in this criticism; but let it be remembered that the Indian public to which orator or journalist must appeal is often sentimental and always emotional; that classical restraint is not a characteristic of Indian art or literature; and, finally, that there are few Indian speakers and writers who have not been influenced by late 18th-century and by Early and Middle Victorian models. Our forefathers were sometimes inclined to wield the broadsword of rhetoric where the cane of banter would have been a more suitable weapon.

In any case, one would prefer the Indian Parliamentarian, if he speaks in English as practically all do, to speak our language well. As far as grammatical accuracy is concerned, most of the Indian orators in the Councils or in the Assembly have surmounted the difficulty of the definite article, which is so often omitted by otherwise accurate speakers or writers of English throughout India. Is this due to the absence of a definite article from the majority of the vernaculars? But if one is glad to hear English spoken well, one cannot but regret that many of the rural members of Punjab and United Provinces Councils, whose knowledge of English is less than that of the urban members, should speak so rarely in the vernaculars which most of the Parliamentary audience and all their constituents understand.

There are good speakers and debaters in some of the Provincial Parliaments, notably in the Bengal and Madras Legislative Councils; but some of India's best Parliamentary speakers are to be found in the Legislative Assembly and in the Council of State. By common consent Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is the first Indian orator, though his supremacy in debate is contested in some quarters. He now adorns India's Upper House.

### PANDIT'S SCOTTISH ACCENT.

In the more exciting Assembly Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal are the leading Indian speakers. To a clear and pleasing delivery, with a suspicion of a Scottish accent, the Pandit joins a remarkable power of marshalling his facts or assumptions, a real eloquence, and, unhappily, a positive genius for inflaming racial or religious animosity. The offensive against the Government or the Moslem is his *forte*; one doubts whether he would defend a policy with the ability displayed by Mr. Rangachariar, who gives one the impression of being a far more conciliatory speaker by temperament, capable on occasion of delivering a fine appeal to sentiment, but normally scoring his points by a happy combination of humour, restraint, and common sense.

That stormy petrel of Indian politics, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, belongs rather to the Hibernian school; he is always worth hearing, whether he is attacking the Government or, as often happens, is unexpectedly assailing the Swarajists. His style is florid, but not too florid; he has a real oratorical gift, a strong sense of humour, is not afraid of admitting the existence of unpalatably hard facts, and can rise with dignity to a great occasion. He is never inaudible.

Of the other speakers, Maulvi Abdul Kasem, a Bengal Moslem, who is on the Government side, hits hard, speaks out well, and makes his points with a gusto which obviously annoys the Swarajists from his Province. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Nationalist *bloc*, whose somewhat formal delivery and precision of phrase suggest an essentially legal mind, is a good lucid debator who makes the best of what seems sometimes to be a very weak case, too ready, perhaps, to make purely verbal points, but never failing in the courtesies of debate. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, a very able Moslem lawyer from Bombay, has an impressive knowledge of Indian law and, if sometimes bitter, is always unsentimentally clear-headed. Most Indian speakers are inclined to overdo the appeal to emotion on occasion; one would like to hear Mr. Jinnah "let himself go" at least once in a session.

The official European members have been somewhat overshadowed during the last session by Sir Malcolm Hailey, whose speeches have been worthy of any Parliament. He has an admirable delivery, combines humour with dignity and clarity of expression, and has the gift of witty repartee. One would have liked to hear more speeches from Sir Campbell Rhodes and Mr. Darcy Lindsay among the non-official Europeans. Outside the Assembly there are few finer platform speakers than Mrs. Annie Besant.

Foolish and violent speeches have, of course, been delivered in the Provincial and Central Legislatures, as in other Parliaments, but the writer never heard any linguistic "frightfulness" such as was sometimes audible in the Turkish Chamber, and the "scenes" and "incidents" to which the Indian Press refers have been very mild affairs by comparison with recent happenings at Westminster. So far even the youngest and wildest Swarajists have abstained from such epithets as "dirty dogs,' inkpots have never been used as missiles, as in Budapest, and caste, religious, and racial differences have not prevented the maintenance of good relations between members. The rulings of the Speaker if not always palatable to the Opposition, have provoked no such outbursts as have recently startled the House of Commons. Sir A. F. Whyte, President of the Legislative Assembly, has discharged his duties with a happy combination of tact and firmness, and has greatly assisted the "Parliamentarization," of Opposition, not always an easy process, but a very necessary one, if the foreign tree of representative government is to take root and flourish in the new soil of Hindustan.

## PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK DIRECTORS' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

Appeals preferred by Diwan Mangal Sen and other Directors of the Punjab Industrial Bank, Ltd., Lahore, against the order of Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate, Lahore, who variously convicted and fined the directors from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 under Section 91 (B) of the Indian Companies Act for the misuse of voting powers at a Directors' meeting, came up for hearing before Lala Rangi Lal, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore. Dr. Nandlal and Rai Sahib Moolchand, Barristers, and Mr. Ramchand Manchand, Vakil, represented the appellants; while Mr. Carden Noad, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, appeared on behalf of the respondent.

At the outset Rai Sahib Moolchand raised four preliminary objections regarding the hearing of the case. Firstly, counsel submitted that, the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies being a complainant, did not file the case himself but authorised another person to file it on his behalf, secondly, the complainant was neither examined nor cross-examined; thirdly, the District Magistrate did not pronounce judgment himself but transferred it to another magistrate to do so, which was not strictly according to the law; fourthly, all accused were jointly tried though they were charged on different events. Hence, the Lower Court was prejudiced and the accused did not get a fair trial.

Mr. Noad replying, submitted that there was no irregularity in the Lover Court. It was all the same whether one filed his case himself or authorised another person to file it as counsel. He cited a recent ruling of the Punjab High Court where it has been held that a judgment pronounced by Magistrate other than the trying Magistrate in a case when the case was transferred was quite legal.

The Judge said, he would consider the objections later on and went on with the case. Further arguments were then addressed by counsel on both sides. Mr. Noad submitting that section 91(B) of Companies' Act was too wide. The offence was not technical as suggested by the appellants' counsel but was serious and amounted almost to a fraud. The judgment was reserved.

## CHOLERA IN PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, June 14.

Col. Ross, Director of Public Health reports:—Cholera situation shows a marked improvement. Mortality for the week ending June 7th fell from over 2,500 to under 2,000. Excessive heat and unusual dryness of weather for the last two weeks contributed greatly in decreasing the epidemic.

Washington.—Mr. Karnfeld, American Minister at Teheran, has resigned owing to the pressure of private business.—Reuter

## NIZAM AND BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read, with the greatest interest, Mr. Abhyankar's article on the condition of Berar, in your issue of the 6th instant. I am glad to note that he has, with considerable force, re-iterated the appeal which I had made to the Beraris to take a broad and statesman-like view of the whole question and to look upon it as an All-India problem fraught with great possibilities for the future of Swaraj.

"This (the Nizam's offer) would, in effect," remarks Mr. Brown in his able article on the subject in the "Review of Reviews," be a wider form a self-government than is enjoyed by any province of British India, and as such, it would certainly quicken the movement among the Native States in the direction of self-government. In this way it might tend to limit personal autocracies which still exist in those States however much autocracy may be diluted in some of the more important of them—as in Hyderabad itself—by Council government and by the grant of powers to legislative bodies." This is the crux of the whole question. It is unfortunate, as I pointed out in one of my previous articles, that this aspect of the subject whose importance can not be over-emphasied, is always lost sight of in discussions in the vernacular press.

The exact form of the autonomous constitution proposed to be conferred on the Beraris will be settled after full consultation with the representatives of the people; Sir Ali Imam has, as the accredited representative of the Nizam, committed himself to a Round Table Conference for framing the constitution. The Beraris will be at liberty to reject the offer of the Nizam if after mutual consultations and discussions the detailed constitution is found to be unacceptable or falls short of complte provincial autonomy. But to approach the question with puerile prepossessions and pass judgment in advance can only appeal to a Mac Cardy.

The latest pronouncement of Lord Olivier at Oxford further confirms the belief that the forthcoming constitutional changes are not likely to be of a very far-reaching character and that full and complete autonomy which H. E. H. the Nizam is ready to confer on the Beraris at the outset will be as far off as ever in British India, at least for a few years to come. Even if it comes in the near future there is the Lee Commission's Report to defeat the object—to take back with one hand what is given with the other. "It was not," observed His Fabian Lordship with characteristic candour in that stronghold of conservatism, "in the power of any British Government to grant any immediate demand for Swaraj. The English were the trustees of India." After all, Sir Malcolm Hailey has not proved a false prophet. Did not the draftsman of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report who is now a satrap in Northern India exclaim "Hanooz Dilli dor ast"?—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, June 13.

## DESTROYER "PRESTON."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 14.

It is learnt from the American Consul that the American destroyer "Preston" which is now at Akyab will probably not touch at Rangoon. Full preparations for landing at the Monkey point of American Planes which are expected to reach Rangoon on Wednesday or Thursday have been made. American world fliers who are now at Tourane expect to start from there to-morrow or on Monday.

## POSITION OF BRAHMO SAMAJISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 13.

The Satyagraha campaign continues as usual at Vaikom. The Untouchability Committee met at Cochin last night and discussed important questions regarding the future conduct of the Satyagraha campaign. The meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, announced to be held yesterday, was postponed as several members could not be present due to the inclemency of the weather.

Regarding the prohibition of Mr. Shinde, the Brahmo Missionary and Sadhu Sivaprasad from passing the prohibited roads at Vaikom, Mr. Shinde interviewed this morning stated that Sadhu Sivaprasad did not go into the prohibited area but preferred to wait outside the barricade. Mr. Shinde was not only not hindered from passing along the disputed temple roads but the police officer on duty courteously supplied him with all the information he needed.

Asked whether the Brahmo converts from the untouchable castes would be allowed, Mr. Sarma the Police Inspector told him they would be prevented and that Sadhu Sivaprasad was one such who would be prevented. The Inspector further questioned by Mr. Shinde said he made the above statement as the representative of the Government. However in an interview which Mr. Shinde had, with the Dewan at Trivandrum, the Dewan told him that the question of Brahmo Samajists being allowed the use of the prohibited roads was still under consideration and that no decision had yet been arrived at. Mr. Shinde told the Dewan that the Inspector on duty had informed him that the Brahmo converts from the untouchable castes would be prevented. This statement it seems was evidently unauthorised. The Dewan offered to take the necessary steps if Mr. Shinde placed the matter before him.

The Bangalore Mail and all west coast mails were held up for several hours on the 14th instant owing to the blocking of permanent way consequent on derailment of goods train on the 14th instant morning near Sholingur Station on the M. S. M. Railway.

## BABBAR AKALI CASE.

### AN APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

At the resumed hearing of the Babbar Akali conspiracy case to-day, approver No 4, continuing his evidence stated that according to a resolution passed by the Babbar Akalis at Jassomal, Babu Santa Singh had murdered Bishen Singh, Zaildar, and suggested to witness and other co-workers to murder the Zaildar of Mahalpur also who had been giving information to the Police. Later, Babu Santa Singh again suggested to the witness and two more Babbar Akalis to murder Buta Singh, Lambardar, and a party of 12 men armed with Kirpans, guns and pistols under the leadership of Santa Singh went to Nangulshama and murdered Buta Singh at his house. When the witness informed Babu Santa Singh that the military were after them, they took to their heels. Dhanna Singh of Kotri who took part in the murder of Buta Singh told the witness that he had also wounded the latter's grandson.

Continuing, the approver said, after the arrest of Kishan Singh, Amar Singh became the leader and continued to publish the Babbar Akali Doaba newspaper. Later on, Babu Santa Singh with a party of 16 Babbar Akalis armed with deadly weapons decided to kill Labh Singh and his son-in-law Kabul Singh who had caused the arrest of Kishan Singh, but the plan fell through on this occasion owing to the refusal of one of the members of the party to carry out the murder. The proposed murder was, however committed after some days at a fair, and after murdering Labh Singh, they went to Jassowal. The evidence of the Approver was not finished when the Court adjourned till Monday.

## THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(Continued from previous page.)

the League has appointed a Committee with power, in consultation with the Committee or Committees that may be appointed by other political organisations in the country, to formulate a scheme and to place the same before the Sessions of the League, and if necessary a special sessions of the League will be summoned for the purpose at an early date.

In conclusion, I would appeal to my Hindu friends, not to be carried away by the antics of Mr. Mahomed Ali. I have very little doubt in my mind that population basis will not be accepted by the Mussalmans. I am not, as it is well-known, one of those who is enamoured of separate electorates and separate representation. But the Mahomedan opinion is so strong on this question that we might take it as a settled fact for the time being. On that basis the Mahomedans should have an adequate and effective representation, wherever they are in a minority. The percentage, the ratio, or the proportion, can only be fixed by mutual good-will and consent, in order to secure the success of any scheme that may come in force for representation to the municipalities and legislatures. I, therefore, hope that the Hindus will not misunderstand me, as I still stand a tried Nationalist, and if the Mahomedans ought to be organised it is not with a view to prejudice national advance, or national interest, but on the contrary to bring them into line with the rest of India to mass together.

## BOYS WHO "MAKE" HISTORY.

"When the South Sea Bubble was drawn up in the reign of Charles," a boy wrote on his examination paper, "the men placed it on the table, and, sending for Cromwell, asked him to sign it. Cromwell when he saw the document, put on a stern look and swinging his hand in the air, shouted, 'Take away that bubble!'"

A school inspector reported the following nuggets of historical research which he had dug out of a pile of history papers produced by schoolboys sitting for a certain examination: "The Three Estates of the Realm are Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, and Balmoral." "James the Second gave birth to a son unexpectedly, so they turned him off the throne."

### BOMBARDIER WELLS IN A NEW ROLE.

"The chief provisions of Magna Charta were Universal Suffering, Votes for Women, and the Abolition of Property." "In ancient times a man could not become a monk unless he had his tonsils cut." "Henry Eighth was the greatest widower the world has ever seen." "The Salic Law is that you must take everything with a grain of salt." Julias Caesar was renowned for his great strength. He threw a bridge across the Rhine. Lollards were lazy people who always wanted to rest up against something."

Another batch of examination papers contained the following germs: "Wat Tyler led the pheasants revolt." "My favourite character is Henry the Eighth because he had six wives and killed them all." "The result of the Peasant's Revolt was that a shilling poultice was put on everybody over sixteen."

"Chivalry is when you feel cold." "John Bright was the inventor of a terrible disease called by his name." "Gibbon wrote a work called the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Umpire.'" "Bombardier Wells is our greatest living historian." "A vacuum is when the Pope lives."!

But undoubtedly the most terse reply to an examination question was provided by the boy who was asked to give particulars of the last address of the Great Earl of Chatham. His reply was "Heaven."!—Tit Bits.

## KALAAZAR COMMISSION.

### OBJECT AND SCOPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The Kalaazar Commission is to consist of a trio of experts, namely, Lt.-Col. Christophers, who has been appointed Director Major Shrott, who has a long an intimate connection with Kalaazar investigation in Assam, and Mr. Barraud, a distinguished entomologist. The object of the enquiry is, in the first instance, to discover the method of transmission of the disease in nature.

The Commission is being financed by Government of India, the Indian Research Fund Association and by grants-in-aid from Governments of Assam, Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. Shillong will be its first headquarters to which place the Director has proceeded to take over the present Assam enquiry which will be absorbed by the Commission.

An intensive epidemiological study is to be pushed to its furthest limits in certain selected Kalaazar fact in various provinces with the object of investigating the whole range of conditions associated with the transmission of Kalaazar, and it is hoped that the success of the enquiry will enable preventive measures to be applied on a large scale with every hope of efficiently controlling, if not of eradicating, the disease.

The whole Commission will have assembled by October.

## ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCES

The Baghdad correspondent of "Near East" writes under date May 7:—

During the last few days the position as regards the Treaty has undergone a complete change. The fear, noticeable in the early part of the week, that the Treaty would be rejected was by the end of it replaced by a general confidence in its final ratification.

The publication in the local Press of two letters from Sir Henry Dobbs to H. M. King Faisal largely accounts for this reversal of opinion. In the first place, the High Commissioner pointed out that, as it was contrary to long-established international practice to make any alteration in treaties between their signature and ratification, the British Government was unable to consent to any modification of the present terms; it therefore remained for the Constituent Assembly either to accept or reject the Treaty as a whole, as they might consider best in the interests of Irak.

At the same time he was able to give certain assurances.

(1) His Majesty's Government would not, at the coming conference at Constantinople, surrender any of Irak's just claims as regards Mosul; and if the Turks refused to recognise these claims, it would refer them to the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

(2) It would ask the League of Nations to accept the Treaty in substitution for the Mandate.

(3) It would not, so far as this lay in its own power, continue to hold the Mandate for Irak after the termination of the present Treaty, whether Irak had gained admission to the League of Nations or not.

(4) It would be prepared in accordance wih Article XVIII. to review the terms of the Treaty once it had been ratified, with a view to agreeing upon revision.

(Continued from column 6.)

penalised. The most surprising is this why Uganda has this time went even further than Kenya? Or is it that coming events cast their shadows in advance?

### REVD. ANDREWS AND THE WHITE SETTLERS.

Rev. C. F. Andrews' Book "Christ and Labour" has created a great turmoil amongst the settler community of Kenya. In the Kenya Legislative Council His Excellency voicing the White settlers denounced the book and the various criticisms therein mentioned. The "East African Standard" recently published a few of the extracts from the said book in order to rouse the feeling of the White settlers against the Indian community and also against the Revd. Professor C. F. Andrews. Writing Editorially the same paper wrote calling Revd. Andrews a "notorious pro-Indian Political agitator" and abusively criticised his book. A funny incident happened during the course of the Legislative Council. A certain Ceylonese Bishop who is now in England delivered a speech at Westminster wherein he spoke about certain phrases from the said book of Revd. Andrews and criticised the actions of the local White settlers. This the members of the local Council read in the English newspapers that arrived by the last mail and became red with anger. They moved a motion in the Council protesting against the speech and then moved for an adjournment of the Council for a day as a protest against the same. His Excellency was also seem to be in favour of the action of the White settlers.

### MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Information has been received here that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who sailed from South Africa by the British India Line steamer "Karagola," has arrived in Dar-es-Salaam from where she will come to Kenya by a French Boat on or about the 8th instant. Up to now we have not got her programme of stay in Kenya, but it is certain that she cannot sail for Bombay at least before the 15th instant, the date the British India Line Steamer "Karapara" sails, arriving there on the 28th instant.

## THE UGANDA DORA.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY ORDINANCE.

### MR. ANDREWS AND KENYA SETTLERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KENYA COLONY, June 5.

The Campaign for the Non-Payment of the Poll-Tax, with its usual tides and ebbs has been going on steadily increasing. Even now every week people, rich and poor alike, are courting imprisonment, smilingly when ordered by the Court for want of payment of the Non-Native Poll Tax. The spirit has not gone down, and the spirit is more visible when we read news and telegrams received from outstations where there are only but a few Indians. Nairobi - the capital of Kenya (British East Africa) is also coming in the line of Mombasa, as there are also jail warrants issued every week and persons sent to jail for the non-payment of the Poll Tax. Kenya learnt with great pain a statement made by the Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies that the law of Poll Tax was used impartially as we in Kenya every day find that the summonses, decrees and warrants against the moveable properties and against their persons are issued practically against the Indians. Nobody had ever dreamt that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would be so ignorant of the event in Kenya; but his is not the only fault. For the sake of argument we may for one second believe that he is ignorant of say he pretends to be ignorant of the recent happenings in Kenya, but what can we say to the local Governor Sir Robert T. Coryndon? In his opeing address before the Kenya Legislative Council which was newly formed according to the newly enacted constitution of Kenya, His Excellency did not utter a single word of appreciation or otherwise of the Indians' movment of resisting the payment of the Poll Tax. He beat the drum of the white settlers in praising them, he tried to abuse and criticise that noble man Revd. C. F. Andrews but he ignored the happenings of local interest which were being watched in the world outside Kenya with great eagerness and impatience. What can the Indians expect from such an anti-Indian Governor?

### UGANDA SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION PROHIBITION ORDINANCE.

It seems that Uganda Protectorate has gone a step further than the Kenya Colony. Last month it published in a supplement to its "Official Gazette" a Bill entitled "Seditious (publications) prohibition Ordinance, 1924, and it is afraid that the same would have been passed in the session of the Uganda Legislative Council which met at Entebbe on the 28th ultimo (we cannot speak for certainty as no news of the Sessions have been received by us as yet). By this person "Any person who prints, publishes, imports, seels, ogers for sale, distributes, or has in his possession any newspaper, book, document or any extracts therefrom containing any words signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise to (a) incite to murder or to any act of violence (b) to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of H. M. or in any local force of the Protectorate from his allegiance or his duties; (c) to bring into hatred or contempt H. M. or the Government established by law in the Protectrate or in the U. K., or in British India or in any other British Possession or the administration of justice in any such places or any class or section of H. M.'s subjects or of persons under H. M.'s protection, in any such place or to excite disaffection towards H. M. or any of the said governments (d) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the *maintenance of law and order*, etc., etc., shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance. The Governor shall publish a list of such prohibited publication in the Uganda Official Gazette. Any person, to whom any such prohibited publications come without his knowledge, shall forthwith hand over the same to the Police, if he fails to do so he shall also be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance. The Governor will authorise persons to detain the packages coming into Uganda either by land or sea with a view to search same and in case any such prohibited publications shall be found the man bringing same will be at once arrested and proceeded against for an offence against this Ordinance. Any person found guilty of an offence under this Ordinance shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or to a fine not exceeding £500/- or to both." In Uganda the Indian Penal Code is applicable wherein there are punishments for sedition. What justification, therefore, there was for the Uganda Government to enact such a Law nobody could easily say. It will not be bad here if we sound a note of warning to all those persons who intend to come to Uganda that they should be very careful in selecting newspapers, books and documents which they desire to take into the Uganda Protectorate, as they being strangers to the Act and various notices issued by the Uganda Government prohibiting entry of certain publications will be put to trouble on landing or entering the Protectorate with their books and publications. The difficulty which we really see is this that the "Official Gazette" is read, if at all is read, by only a very few persons even in the Uganda Protectorate and as there being no Indian Newspaper, the Indians will be greatly

(Continued in column 5.)

# NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

### Rabbi May,'

A most intimate Jewish friend often used the expression 'Rabbi may', to signify that the highest in the land may commit most atrocious crimes, not only with impunity, but may even carry with them popular congratulations for those crimes. The expression may be fittingly used in connection with the O'Dwyer-Nair case. The judge showed bias from the very commencement. Day after day, the report of the case was painful reading for the public. And though the judgment was a foregone conclusion, the public had hoped against hope that the judge will do some measure of justice in his summing up and judgment. It was not to be. The worst has hapened. But a British judge may do with impunity what an Indian may have to lose his head over.

By accepting Sir Michael O'Dwyer's challenge, Sir Sankaran Nair had put the British constitution and the British people on trial. They have been tried and found wanting. Even in a simple matter a man of Sir Sankaran Nair's proved loyalty could not get justice. If Sir Michael O'Dwyer had lost, the British Empire would not have gone to pieces. But its false prestige would have suffered a bit. And were not the British people pledged to stand by their faithful servants even though they might at times make mistakes so long as they were in favour of the Empire which enriched them? I know that Sir Sankaran Nair has the sympathy of every Indian in his defeat. For me it was a foregone conclusion. As the case dragged along its weary length, I admired Sir Sankaran Nair's pluck in fighting a forlorn cause. He has provided one more powerful count in the indictment against the present rule which must be ended at any cost.

### The Wrong Way.

But let us not lose patience because we fancy we are helpless. The Serajganj Conference has given us the wrong lead. I have not got before me the text of its resolution regarding Gopinath Saha. It reads, I am sorry to say, much worse than the wording shown by the "Times of India" reporter. Here is the text. I copy from the "Forward" (4th June): 'While adhering to the policy of non-violence this Conference pays its respectful homage to patriotism of Gopinath Saha who suffered capital punishment in connection with Mr. Dey's murder.' I cannot but regard the resolution as a travesty of non-violence. It would have been less undignified, if non-violence had not been dragged in at all. The patriotism of Gopinath Saha could only consist in the murder and not in the capital punishment which was the consequence of the murder. He was not out to die but to murder one who was odious to him. The knowledge that he ran the risk of being hanged made him brave but not necessarily patriotic. For every murderer knows that he runs such risk and may therefore be called brave. The patriotism if any therefore consisted in the act of murder. Now murder is in consistent with non-violence even when regarded purely as a policy. Non-violent suffering in one's person and violent injury to another cannot both be patriotic at the same time. The patriotism of every lover of his country demands that whilst the country pursues a policy of non-violence, he does not disturb it by committing murder. And if anybody does, those who are pledged to the policy of non-violence are in duty bound not only to dissociate themselves from such acts but to condemn them, in numeasured terms, if only because they must by thus cultivating public opinion against them, discourage such murder. And this condemnation is necessary even though the motive is the purest imaginable. In practical politics, actions count and not mere motives or 'mental attitudes' bereft of acts or results. Had the belief in the policy of non-violence not been reiterated, much of my argument would no doubt lose its force. But I do submit that so long as the Congress creed stands as it is, every congressman to be true to his creed is pledged to oppose and condemn in thought, word and deed every act of political violence. I would therefore humbly advise the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to dissociate itself entirely from the resolution of the Conference or explain its position to the public if there is any explanation for the resolution which appears to have been carried with an overwhelming majority.

### Am Tried Of Mahatma.

The scene in Serajganj Conference over attaching 'Mahatma' to my name has caused deep pain to me. Those who out of their infatuation for the application of the title 'Mahatma' to me either howled down the gentleman who would not use the name or who implored him to do so, rendered no service to the cause or to me. They harmed the cause of non-violence and pained me. What relish could they have in a person using a title from compulsion? I congratulate the gentleman upon his courage in having withdrawn from the Conference rather than use a title under compulsion. He showed, in my opinion, a truer appreciation of what I stand for than my blind admirers. I assure all my admirers and friends that they will please me better if they will forget the Mahatma and remember Gandhiji as the gentleman in question quite courteously did, or think of me simply as Gandhi. The highest honour that my friends can do me is to enforce in their own lives the programme that I stand for or to resist me to their utmost if they do not believe in it. Blind adoration, in the age of action, is perfectly valueless, is often embarrassing and equally often painful.

### An Appropriate Query.

A correspondent writes:—

"You have practically called on the Swarajists to resign immediately from Congress executives. The presumption is that they are in a minority in the country and that the majority of Congressmen, if not Indians, are no-changers. While it is true that at Gaya there was a clear verdict by the country, there was quite a deal of doubt regarding the composition of the Delhi and Cocanada sessions. The atmosphere in the country has been decidedly on the side of the no-changers, but was it not due to a feeling of loyalty to your personality when you were at Yerawada? Should we not ascertain indisputably that as a free nation (free from the obsession of sticking to your views simply because you could not expound your case yourself) we vote for the no-changers or rather against the pro-changers? Whilst such a referendum is inadvisable till the Congress meeting in December, should it not also be accepted that the strengthening of Congress executives in actually carrying out the constructive programme should be done voluntarily by workers serving serving under what may be called a mixed jury."

I must confess that there is considerable force in the objection raised by the writer. I fear it is highly likely that the no-changers voted for the original programme out of loyalty to me. If that is the case they should now be absolved from the awkward predicament. Happily for me I have anticipated my correspondent by suggesting that if the present members of the All India Congress Committee do not believe in the Congress programme, they should not hesitate to throw me overboard. The cause is everything. those even who are dearest to us must be shunted for the save of the cause. Loyalty to it is paramount to every other consideration. All I plead for is common honesty and that in the interest of efficiency. Those who do not believe in the whole programme should give place to those who do. If all or the majority do not believe in it, they should frame a new one, and carry that out. I would not make a fetish even of Congress resolutions. The goal of the Congress is Swaraj. And if last six months' experience has shown us a better method, let us by all means adopt it. We shall be truer to the Congress by acting upto our convictions than by pretending to follow the Congress resolutions in which we never had faith or in which our faith has now suffered a shock. If the six months' experience inclined us to the Swarajist view, we should candidly and courageously confess it and unhesitatingly join the Swarajists. All I am pleading against is camouflage and make-believe. It will ruin our cause. If we cannot run Congress organisations without practising lawyers, let us by all means remove the lawyers' boycott. And if we do not believe in the spinning wheel let us ignore it. No mere lip-loyalty to the wheel will give us the yarn we want for the thirty crores. In other words let us do what all successful organisations have done hitherto; i.e. to be entrusted to those who most thoroughly believe in them. Orators cannot run an organisation whose chief business is to teach and popularise spinning nor can spinners run a debating assembly where oratory counts for everything.

Another appropriate objection has been raised by another friend. He says my position would be correct if the A.I.C.C. was a purely executive body. But he says it is also a debating and practically legislative body in that it frames resolutions for the following Congress. How can an executive be elected before it knows the laws it is to carry out? The objection is, in my opinion thoroughly sound. But here again I am safe; for I have simply given my opinion as to how the Congress resolutions can and should be carried out, during the ensuing six months. No technical difficulty can be allowed to stand in the way of the Congress work. And if my view of Congress executives commends itself to the Congressmen the difficulty suggested by the friend can be easily overcome for the next year by providing for re-election of executives after the Congress sessions.' My opinion, in so far as it has any weight, should be treated purely as a guide for members as well as electors. I have been obliged to give it because I shall be held largely responsible for carrying out the programme.' In giving my opinion, I have therefore also stated the terms on which my services can be effectively employed.

### The Agakhani Khojas.

It is my misfortune not merely to have offended the Arya Samajists but also others. I had a visit from five Khoja friends. They were deeply hurt and possibly enraged by my references to the Khoja activities. I was glad however that instead of writing to me they visited me. I was able to understand them. They think that I should have said nothing without first seeing them. I told them that I had to state both the sides and that wherever I had no knowledge, I had simply said what was charged by others against the parties. I have assured them that I would study their literature and give my own opinion upon it. If as a result I find that my informants have misled me, I shall make the admission and apologise. But if the impression left on my mind by the literature is the same as that given me by my informants, they must not take it ill, if I confirm the informants' opinion. I have also told them that I cannot subscribe to the belief that H. H. the Aga Khan is an *avatar* in the Hindu sense. I have also told them that the use made by them of the mystic syllable 'Om' and the form given to it by them is in my opinion taking liberty with things of the Hindu faith.

'But' they say, 'what are we to do if we honestly hold such belief?' I have told them that they should then hold fast to their belief and give me the liberty to say and write what I believe to be right. They further repudiated with great emphasis the charge that they converted by giving wordly temptations. I was very glad to have the repudiation. I told them that I would tell my informants of the repudiation and that if they could not substantiate their statements, I would publisch the fact in the pages of "Navajivan." These friends further told me the readers of "Navajivan" were likely to infer from my writing that the Khoja belief about Nakalanki *avtar* was a new belief among the Khojas whereas it was an old established belief which was fortified by evidence.

The foregoing is a literal translation of what appears in the current issue of "Navajivan." I now invite the correspondents to support what they have written to me about worldly inducements said to have been offered by Khoja preachers to those who would be converted to their faith.

### Partial To Mussalmans.

The charge against me of partiality to Mussalmans is being renewed with redoubled vigour. My critics say in effect, 'You exaggerate the Hindu blemishes and underrate the Mussalman's.' I gladly subscribe to the charge in a way. If we are to give a correct judgment we should follow the excellent natural rule of seeing things in their proper perspective. Habit has made us reverse the natural process. We belittle our own faults and exaggeraie the opponent's. That develops the attitude of intolerance. If we would be charitable and tolerant, we would endeavour to see our opponents as they see themselves. We shall never completely succeed in the endeavour but it will give us the true perspective. What therefore appear to be my exaggerations of Hindu blemishes are only seemingly so. 'But,' says a critic, 'you do not want us to believe that Maulana Abdul Bari is such a simple child of God as you make him out to be. We in the U. P. find him to be vain, untruthful and unreliable.' I can only assure them that if I had found the Maulana Saheb as they said he is, I would not have hesitated to say so. I have said the utmost I know against him when I say that he is a dangerous friend. I have not found him to be untruthful. The critics must not think as some of them do that I am flattering the Mussalmans for gaining a political end. Such a thing is impossible for me, because I know that unity cannot be achieved by flattery. Courteousness must not be mistaken for flattery nor impudence for fearlessness.

### A Mussalman Outburst.

Here are some extracts from a Mussalman letter on the Hindu-Muslim statement. "'Am more ashamed of Hindu cowardice... Why did not the owners of the houses looted die in the attempt to defend their possessions etc.' "These sentences are likely," says the writer, "to excite the Hindus. I regret very much that you should have written such things... What your writing will do is dangerous to think."

I fail to see anything dangerous in my writing. I should be glad indeed, if my statement energises the Hindus to *defend* themselves in the face of danger. We may not expect unity before we cease to fear one another. "The writer has not suggested an alternative. What am I to say to a Hindu who lives in the fear of a neighbour if I am not to tell him that he should know how to die in the attempt to defend himself against his neighbour either non-violently by simply standing at his post or violently by returning blow for blow. This friend says again, "No wise man, Hindu or Mussalman, will accept your judgment that Pundit Malaviyaji is 'no enemy of Mussalmans'. He is an open enemy, as open as day-light. I am sure even Hindus will not believe you in this. Lala Lajpat Rai stands in the category with Pundit Malaviyaji. Re. Jeramdas and Choithram you are doing only injustice to yourself. Their conduct towards the Mussalmans is as clear as day-light to every reader of newspapers. Let me assure you that you will not advance the Hindu-Muslim problem by an inch by praising these Hindu leaders and condemning the Muslim leaders." The Hindu friends tell me that unity is impossible so long as I trust the Ali Brothers and Maulana Bari Saheb. All these friends should know that if neither the present Hindu nor the present Mussalman leaders are to be trusted, unity can be achieved, if at all, only after their death. The friend proceeds, 'why do you refer to the Aga Khan literature and *tabligh*. No harm, not a bit, is done by them to the national movement. They are carrying on their *tabligh* in the most peaceful manner. You are referring to the worst form of Moslem's preaching. What about the *shuddhi* movement. You have run a great risk by mentioning that the methods advocated in the pamphlet are extensively practised in the Nizam's Dominions. By this you have unconsciously attached a Muslim State. ..." This writer's is an attitude typical of a growing class of workers, namely, that we should not speak as we think but hush up everything. I can understand the necessity of not washing every rag of dirty linen in the open, but we cannot afford to slur over things that stare us in the face and of which everybody thinks. In the heat of his passion the writer has forgotten to note that I have delivered no attack upon a Muslim State. I have said 'I am told' that the questionable *tabligh* referred in my statement is extensively practised in the Nizam's Dominions.

The writer says further, "I cannot understand how cow-slaughter and music stand on the same platform. Mussalmans are enjoined by the Quran to sacrifice cows whereas Hindus are not enjoined to play music before a *mosque*. Hindus have to stop their music before Government hospitals and offices, but their obduracy does not allow them to do the same before a mosque." The writer should know that Mussalmans are not enjoined by the Quran to sacrifice a cow. They *are* said to be enjoined to saprifice certain animals including the cow on stated occasions. The sacrifice of a cow is not therefore obligatory. But seeing that it is permissible, it becomes obligatory when a third party claims to force a Mussalman to refrain from cow-slaughter. Similarly while there is no obligation upon a Hindu to play music before *mosques* it does become an obligation immediately Mussalmans claim to stop Hindu music before *mosques* by force of arms. Both these things must therefore be left to voluntary adjustment.

### The Bhopal Apostacy Circular.

Friends sent me a copy of the apostacy law of the Bhopal State now over a month ago. I purposely refrained from dealing with it, because I was not then ready to publish my views on Hindu-Muslim tension and because I wanted to make further inquiries into the matter. Meanwhile I have seen Dr. Ansari's note upon it.

Here is a translation of the circular:—

"Copy of *Jaridah*, dated 7th July, 1920, Resolution No. 17, dated 5th July, 1920.

Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal has been pleased to order that, in pursuance of Section 300 of the Shahjehani Penal Code, Rule No. 1, 1912, that is in the Compiled Penal Code of Bhopal, Section 393, after Section 393-A, the following be added, which after the date of publication will be in force and enforced:—

*Apostacy after embracing Islam.*

Section 393-A.—Any person renouncing his faith after once embracing Islam, shall be liable to be sentenced to punishment of either description extending to three years' imprisonment or to fine, or both.

This order is published for general information and observance."

I do not know whether the dates are accurately given. But assuming the correctness, the law is of a fairly recent date. But whether it is recent or ancient does not much matter. The question is whether it is good law or whether it is bad law according to pure Islam. The ideal before us is that the two, and for that matter, all the religions should live in peace and that there may be free interchange among them if the people so desire, in other words there should be no compulsion in religion. Some of us Hindus and Mussalmans are endeavouring to bring up the practice to the level of that ideal. If therefore Islam does not make it penal for one who has embraced it to go back to one's own faith, the law in question must be considered to be against the spirit of Islam and therefore it should be abrogated at the earliest moment. I hope that, if the position is as I have stated, the Mussalman leaders will request her Highness the Begum Saheba of Bhopal to repeal the law.

### Liberals and Khaddar.

A friend belonging to the Liberal Party writes:—

"I have been thinking and discussing the question of Khaddar with my colleagues. I find that there is no difference of opinion as regards the merit of Khaddar, but the hitch arises the moment they associate the movement for the spread of Khaddar with your declaration that it is a preparation for civil disobedience. If it stood apart and did not form an item of the Non-co-operation movement, I think that the support to this propaganda will become wider and more universal."

The prejudice referred to by the writer is as old as Non-co-operation. I have tried to show times without number that no one save civil resisters need think of civil disobedience in connection with Khaddar. Civil disobedience has no direct connection with Khaddar. I have led many a battle of civil disobedience before Khaddar was reborn. The civil resisters (say) in the Kaira campaign knew nothing of Khaddar. Even Vallabhbhai's hand at Borsad were not pledged to Khaddar. Apart from the Congress volunteers, nobody in Borsad was obliged to wear it before he could be enlisted as a civil resister. The reason was obvious. It was not a campaign to establish Swaraj. I have suggested Khaddar as indispensable for civil disobedience for Swaraj for two reasons. The first is that Swaraj I hold to be an impossibility without Khaddar becoming universal in our country. Secondly, it is the most efficient aid to mass discipline without which mass civil disobedience is impossible. Liberals and others should realise that the best way to avert civil disobedience is for everybody to take up the constructive programme of the Congress; especially three items. If all of us worked with one mind to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity and universalise hand-spun Khaddar and if all Hindus united to remove the curse of untouchability, Swaraj will be within sight. There are some Englishmen who use Khaddar, but they will naturally repudiate even a suggestion of sympathy with civil disobedience or Non-co-operation.

### Narayanavaram and Untouchability.

The following touching account shows the need for a vigorous campaign against the curse of untouchability.

With the exception of three streets Panchamas (the depressed classes) were allowed to pass by the public streets. The three streets are the north and the south Mada streets and the eastern street in front of the Kalyana Venkateswara temple. Most of the inhabitants in these streets are Brahmins. The temple lands were cultivated mostly by the Panchamas. As the temple authorities could not remove the paddy brought by the Panchamas and left at a distant place, they allowed the Panchamas to carry the paddy through the above streets and place in front of the main gate o the temple. Then came the informal Panchayat into the village. The Brahmin Chairman cannot but engage Panchama sweepers. He even allowed them to remain in the village to cook their food and sleep during nights. One Brahmin gentleman engaged Panchama servants to protect him against his enemies, day and night. They were allowed to take their meals and sleep in the Brahmin street during nights. This innovation is highly objectionable from an orthodox point of view. Still no one objected.

Then Mr. C. V. Rangam Chetty opened a Weaving School for Panchamas on 9-4-1924 on the main street near Taluq Board School in Sjt. M. Rangaswamy Iyengar's house who very kindly and boldly gave permission. Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar, M. L. A., did the opening ceremony. Two Brahmins who are the personal enemies of Mr. Rangam Chetty started the opposition, engaged touts and organised a meeting of the villagers. In one of their public meetings they demanded Mr. Rangam Chetty to remove the Panchama Weaving School from the village as it is against Sastras for Panchamas to live in the village. When questioned why the Panchamas were allowed on three previous occasions they replied they did not see Sastras then. As Mr. Rangam Chetty refused to remove the school, most of the Brahmins boycotted him and the Hanuman Library and Reading Room. They requested the leaders of other communities to boycott him. None complied with their requests. The Brahmins then refused to take the God round the streets.

One Brahmin gentleman who collects large sums of money for the annual Brahma Utsavam festival wanted to see at least the school is closed for the festival. Mr. Rangam Chetty agreed to close the school if the boycott is withdrawn by the Brahmins. The temple Amina as the spokesman of the Brahmins said in the public meeting that there is no boycott. Mr. Rangam Chetty then closed the school for 17 days.

Panchamas freely come even on festival days to make their purchases, to speak and do sundry work if any to their landlords including Brahmins. One Panchama student of the Weaving School came one morning into the village and attended the garden work attached to the Library. In the afternoon he seems to have taken some rest in the Weaving School which has no back door. The temple Amina took with him some persons and maltreated him severely and then went to the Library and abused Mr. Rangam Chetty for still running the school. Mr. Rangam Chetty took the party to the Weaving School and proved that the school was actually closed. Some *badmashes* were then engaged who approached Mr. Rangam Chetty fully drunk. Mr. Rangam Chetty escaped from falling into their clutches. The temple Amina then organised a public meeting, misrepresented facts, terrorised the leaders through the drunkards and made them all boycott Mr. Rangam Chetty. The Panchamas were summoned, threatened and asked not to send their boys to the Weaving School. After the meeting was over stones were thrown on the house of Mr. Rangam Chetty. I hear from reliable source that there is a plot to murder Rangam Chetty. The Puthur Sub-Inspector of Police came to Narayanavaram and found the true state of affairs. I hear he is contemplating to book some of the ringleaders. Mr. Rangam Chetty was compelled to leave the station by his friends to avoid murder by the assassins. He is at present in his brother's house, No. 23, Narayana Mudali Street, G. T. Madras. If any protection is forthcoming, he is prepared to go back to Narayanavaram and resume his humble work at his own cost.

It is to be hoped that Mr. C. V. Rangam Chetty will have the courage to return to the post of duty without waiting for protection. God is one protection in a good cause. If assassination came his way he should gladly face it. It will remove the curse at once, the only condition being that he remains spotless.

### Handloom an Heirloom.

In sending me some beautiful hand-spun yarn from Assam, Mr. Andrews writes:—

"This is given to you by the little children of an ashram that I have just been visiting; it is being conducted by Mr. Phookan and his workers, near his own beautiful house. His sister is in charge, and little children are the handi-workers. I wish you could have seen with your own eyes how happy they all were!

There is one striking factor here in Assam, which you most probably know. Every girl, who is married, is expected to be able to weave with her own hands. That is why you called this land 'beautiful Assam.' In every house there is a household loom. These looms are frequently heir-looms, using the old English word in its literal sense, which reminds one of the days in England also spinning and weaving were fine arts. Now they have been banished to the Hebrides, where still the cottage-looms produce the strongest and most durable cloth known in the West, called the Lewis Tweeds. The spinning wheel there is worked by the foot, as both hands are needed for the wool; and the spinner sits on a three-legged stool. On my last visit to England, I found one of these old spinning wheels in a house at Sally Oak, in my own city of Birmingham, still being used by the spinster,—only in this case the 'spinster' was not unmarried, as the old English word usually implied, but a house-wife. I believe the days are coming when these forgotten arts will again be renewed in the West, wherever objects of beauty and durability are demanded, just as the hand-press can still produce the most beautiful printing, that no machine can rival."

### Opium.

Of opium in Assam Mr. Andrews writes:—

"The curse of opium is very deep on this fair land, and I trust that a full Congress enquiry will now be made into its ravages so that the facts about the Government of India's opium revenue policy may be placed before the Geneva Convention. Here, when I spoke last night at the meeting, and told the audience that the Government of India declared that the Indian opium consumption was 'legitimate', there rose a laugh of derision from the audience, which I wish the Opium Convention at Geneva could have heard. It alone would have convinced them concerning Indian public opinion on this subject. I am quite certain now, that we shall have some thorough work done here in Assam towards opium prohibition."

## "MY JAIL EXPERIENCES."

### JAIL ECONOMIES.

Mahatma Gandhi continuing to write on "My Jail Experiences" says in "Young India":—

Everyone who has any experience of jails knows that they are the most starved of all departments. The hospitals are comparatively the most expensive of public institutions. In the jails everything is of the simplest and the crudest type. In them there is extravagance in the spending of human labour, there is miserliness in the spending of money and materials. In hospitals it is just the reverse. And yet both are institutions designed to deal with human diseases—jails for mental and hospitals for physical. Mental diseases are regarded as a crime and therefore punishable, physical diseases are regarded as unforeseen visitations of nature to be indulgently treated. As a matter of fact there is no reason for any such distinction. Mental as well as physical diseases are traceable to the same causes. If I steal I commit a breach of laws governing healthy society. If I suffer from stomachache, I still commit a breach of laws governing a healthy society. One reason why physical diseases are treated lightly is because the so-called higher classes break the laws of physical health—perhaps more frequently than the lower classes. The higher classes have no occasion for committing crude thefts and as their lives would be disturbed if thefts continued, they being generally law-givers punish gross stealing, knowing all the while that their swindles which pass muster are far more harmful to society than the crude thefts. It is curious too, that both institutions flourish because of wrong treatment. Hospitals flourish because patients are indulged and humoured, jails flourish because the prisoners are punished as if they were beyond recall. If every disease mental or physical were regarded as a lapse, but every patient or prisoner were to be treated kindly and sympathetically, not severely or indulgently, both jails and hospitals would show a tendency to decrease. A hospital no more than a jail is a necessity for a healthy society. Every patient and every prisoner should come out of his hospital or jail as a missionary to preach the gospel of mental and physical health.

But I must stop the comparison at this stage. The reader will be surprised to learn that the parsimony in prisons is exercised on the ground of economy. Although all labour is taken from prisoners, e. g. drawing water, grinding flour, cleaning roads and closets, cooking food, the prisoners are not only not self-supporting but they do not even pay for their own food. And in spite of all their labour the prisoners do not get the food they would like nor the manner of cooking they would appreciate; this for the simple reason that the prisoners who do the cooking etc. are not as a rule interested in their work. It is for them a task to be performed under unsympathetic supervision. It is easy enough to see that if the prisoners were philanthropists and therefore felt interested in the welfare of their fellow prisoners, they would not find themselves in prisons. If, therefore, a more rational and more moral system of administration was adopted, the prisons would easily become self-supporting reformatories instead of, as they are now, expensive penal settlements. I would save the terrible waste of labour in drawing water, grinding flour, etc. If I was in charge, I would buy flour from outside, I would draw water by machinery and instead of having all kinds of odd jobs, I would devote the prisons to agriculture, hand-spinning and hand-weaving. In the small jails only spinning and weaving may be kept. Even now weaving there is in most of the central prisons. All that is necessary is to add carding and hand-spinning. All the cotton needed can be easily grown in connection with many jails. This will popularise the national cottage industry and make the prisons self-supporting. The labour of all the prisoners will be utilised for remunerative and yet not for competitive purposes, as is now the case in some respects. There is a printing press attached to the Yerawada Jail. Now this press is largely worked by convict labour. I regard this as unfair competition with the general printing presses. If the prisons were to run competitive industries, they would easily be made even profitable. But my purpose is to show that they can be made self-supporting without entering into such competition and at the same time teach the inmates a home industry which on their discharge would give them an independent calling thus providing for them every incentive to live as respectable citizens.

### Some Suggestions

I would moreover provide for the prisoners as homely an atmosphere as is consistent with public safety. I would thus give them all facility for seeing their relatives; getting books and even tuition. I would replace distrust by reasonable trust. I would credit them with every bit of work they might do and let them buy their own food cooked or raw.

I would make most of the sentences indeterminate, so that a prisoner will not be detained a moment longer than is necessary for the protection of society and for his own reform.

I know that this requires a thorough reorganisation and the employing of a different kind of warders from the ex-military men that most of them are now. But I know too, that the reform can be initiated without much extra cost.

At the present moment the prisons are rest-houses for rogues and torture-houses for ordinary simple prisoners which the majority are. The rogues menage to get all they want, the simple untutored prisoners do not get even what they need. Under the scheme which I have endeavoured to sketch in its barest outline, the rogues will have to be straight before they feel comfortable and the simple innocent prisoners will have as favourable an atmosphere as is possible to give them in the circumstances. Honesty will be remunerative and dishonesty at a discount.

By making the prisoners pay for their food in work, there will be little idleness And by having only agriculture and cotton manufacture, including what handicrafts may be required for these two industries; the expensive supervision will be considerably lessened.

---

Squadron leader Maclaren is expected to leave Akyab on 20th instant in the new plane which was brought by an American destroyer.—A.P.

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President of the Indian National Congress, 1922.

"It has given me great pleasure to accept the invitation of Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D. Sc., to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., of which he is the Managing Director. I have had the pleasure of noting from the very large number of Testimonials and communications received by him of the excellent results achieved by the use of the Medicines of this Pharmacy, particularly the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja," on the part of many people in several provinces of India, European and Indian, Parsi and Christian, Professional Medical men and Laymen alike. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate my Faith in the value and efficacy of the ancient and valuable Ayurvedic System of Medicine of this land whose resuscitation through the efforts of gentlemen like Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is but one sign of the great National regeneration and revival that we are now passing through. I trust that this Institution will flourish and be a means of great help to suffering humanity in the land."

31st May 1923. (Sd). C. R. DAS.

---

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

(Member, India Council).

"It has given me great pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. After the eloquent testimony to the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines borne by my esteemed countrymen, Messrs. C. R. Das and C. Y. Chintamani, anything that I may say may appear superfluous. The correct knowledge and use of Indigenous medicines should be of great help to the practitioners of the English system: and I wish this Pharmacy a long career of usefulness."

27th Dec, 1923. (Sd). RAJAGOPALACHARI.

THE VETERAN POLITICIAN AND STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN

SRIJUT C. VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

President of Indian National Congress, 1920.

"I was intending for over a year to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., and have had the pleasure of doing so to-day. Everything is neat and inviting. But what struck me most is the testimony of the high value of the Medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" from persons who used them and that in language and spirit Perfectly Genuine."

18th April 1923.

(Sd). VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

---

THE HON'BLE SIR A. P. PATRO.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gave me great pleasure to go round the various shelves packed with Ayurvedic Medicines prepared at The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, of which the learned and talented Pandit Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. It is needless for me to add to the eloquent testimony borne by those who actually used and have been treated by the medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" famous medicine in Indian System—with the knowledge and learning of Pandit Sri Ramacharlu a Scientific system could be established and when it is clearly explained, the Oriental system of medicine will appeal to the West. The concern has to be worked on a Scientific and business principle. Every care is taken to prepare the medicine according to the Shastras and the various prescriptives are fully examined before application. In a spirit of service and devoted to relieve the suffering humanity the work is being carried on: it is bound to find proper encouragement. The system followed in this institution is very laudable and deserves success"

4th February, 1924

(Sd.) A. P. PATRO.

THE HON'BLE C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, C. I. E.,

(Law Member, Government of Madras.)

"At the invitation of Mr. Sri Ramacharlu I had pleasure of visiting The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. After perusal of the numerous Testimonials to the Efficacy of the Medicines prepared and sold at the Pharmacy, I can certify to the very useful work turned out by those responsible for the Institution. It is run on up-to-date and careful lines and if the Indigenous Science of Medicine is cultivated in a Scientific Spirit and with Assiduity, as it is apparently done here, it has a great future.

I wish him all success in his laudable enterprise.

1st Feb. 1924. (Sd.) C.P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR

---

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gives me much pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, and I am greatly impressed by what I have seen. The medicine for the efficacy of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu has secured numerous testimonials from grateful patients and distinguished visitors are arranged in a tasteful manner and the institution is a practical demonstration of the superiority of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine."

31st January 1924. (Sd.) T. N. SIVAGNANAM.

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THE HON'BLE THE RAJAH OF PANAGAL, CHIEF MINISTER, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE V. RAMESAM, JUDGE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR R. VEERA RAGHAVA IYENGAR, CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT, TRAVANCORE.

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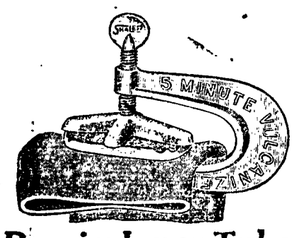


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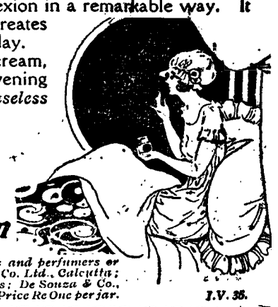

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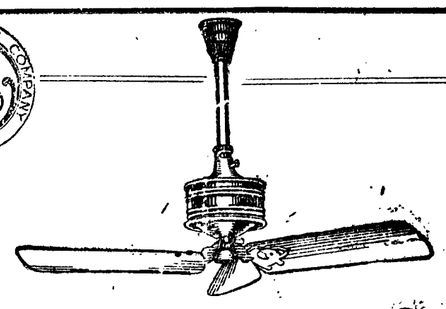

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## EAST AND WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The truth has at last dawned upon the Japanese people and they have realised the folly of their long cooperation and friendship with the West. "To throw the West and to return to the East" is the verdict of the people passed in a state of great disillusionment at the imposition of a new prohibitive ban on the entry of the Japanese people in the United States of America under the title of the Japanese Exclusion Bill. The bill is an embodiment of gross injustice and shameless ingratitude and is a fresh proof of undisguised tyranny of the West. It shows an utter disregard of international laws, human susceptibilities and fundamental principles of national equity. Japan is the most advanced state of the Orient and an affront to Japan means a greater affront to the rest of Asia. It was expected by all that the Great European Powers by espousing the cause of Japan will exercise their best influence on the American people and would not let the bill become the law of the land; but to the sad disappointment of all it was allowed to have its way unchecked. Even after its legislation the European statesmen are silent on the point, although it was the most opportune hour for them to have forced the American people to cancel the bill, if they were at all lovers of justice as they claim to be.

The world has not yet forgotten China's struggle against the combination of certain European Powers. What for did the Britishers wage the Opium War during the years 1840 and 1842 and what led to the united action of England and France against China in the years 1857-60 and why did the foreigners combine to suppress the Boxer-Rising? All this aimed at crushing the apathy of the Chinese against the foreigners who were not allowed till then to land on the Chinese shore. As she was an Asiatic country the European nations justified themselves in their actions against China by interpreting her apathy to the foreigners as a violation of international law and the country when face to face with the superior and united forces had to submit with reluctance. The Exclusion Bill shows the same spirit for which the Chinese suffered for years the ravages of war and were forced to pay huge sums of money as war indemnity. Despite this close analogy the Americans are quite in peace and none has lodged even a protest against their unjust legislation except Japan. The League of Nations is still in infancy and is incapable of doing any justice because it is often considered that it is a political weapon designed and created by the Big Powers for the settlement of disputes according to their own will, just like the confederacy of Delos in its last days.

For long Asia depended upon the Westerners with docility and slavish obedience to ameliorate her lot, a fact which goes quite contrary to their own interests. What for should they bother themselves about the Exclusion Bill or the Class Area Bill when they go to protect their own trade and racial superiority. Her emancipation from the economic thraldom, if it is to be achieved and is ever a possibility must come through her own self. She being the greatest market for the manufactured articles of the West and being the chief source of its raw material supply requires no weapons of war, no paraphernalia of presenting a battlefront to protect her rights and defend her honour in her non-violent economic war with the West.

She has got both spirit and power to unite but lacks in organisation and efficient leadership. The affront to Japan and her call for the formation of an Asiatic Union provides an ample opportunity to the other countries of Asia to rise and give a hearty response to that sacred call. India being the stronghold of foreign domination should share its responsibilities and meet half-way with Japan for maturing the scheme and as regards leadership Asia at the present moment is fortunate to have among her sons the greatest messenger of love, peace and unity in the personality of Mahatma Gandhi. Moreover, one would like to suggest that along with the world, Muslim Conference which is to be held in March next, a conference represented by the delegates of all Asiatic powers should also be convened to form the long contemplated Union of the Asiatic countries.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL HAFIR QUIDWAI OF BANSA.

Sheriff Building, Bombay 8.

## O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One who has gone through the book, 'Mr. Gandhi and Anarchy' by Sir Sankaran Nair, is sure to be surprised at seeing Sir M. O'Dwyer filing a suit against the author, while the Mahatmaji is preserving silence. The whole book is nothing but an attack on the Mahatmaji and its author has tried his level best to mispresent him (Mahatmaji) and his movement, while he has only very mildly criticised Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime. Now the question is whether or not Sir Sankaran deserves a purse from the public. Those who have gone through the book will emphatically protest against raising such a fund. I will advise those who intend to subscribe to this fund to do so only after reading this book.—Yours, etc.,

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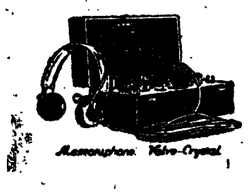

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.